

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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# DAILY REPORT

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## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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GENERAL

UN BODY DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC, SOCIAL POLICIES

OW151404Y Peking NCNA in English 1306 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 14 Jul (HSINHUA)--The second ordinary 1978 session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council today ended its general debate on international economic and social policies.

During the debate, which started on July 6, the representatives of many developing countries took to task the superpowers and some other economically advanced countries for their obstructions of the establishment of a new international economic order. They strongly urged the need to bring about a change in the unreasonable international economic relationship in accordance with the relevant documents adopted at the sixth special session of the UN General Assembly.

The representative of Yugoslavia drew attention to the fact that no progress of substance had been made at the conferences held between the Third World and advanced countries for the establishment of a new international economic regime. The negotiations were bogged down or deadlocked simply because of lack of good faith on the part of some of the advanced countries, he declared.

The representative of Tanzania pointed out that the unjust old economic regime had widened the gap between the haves and havenots and led to breakdowns of the world economy and conflicts. This should go on no longer, he stressed.

The representative of Iraq called attention to the heavy debt burdens of the developing countries. Their debt repayments last year totalled more than 35,000 million U.S. dollars, he said and urged a negotiated settlement of the question.

The Argentine representative stressed that loans or other forms of aid to the developing countries should in no way be extended out of political considerations.

Other speakers from the developing countries pointed out that inflationary trends, monetary chaos and economic protectionism of the western capitalist countries had adversely affected the economic growth of the developing countries. This also resulted in their unfavourable trade terms, which had substantially reduced their earnings and increased their spendings.

The representative of the United States professed a desire for aid and technical cooperation with the developing countries, but in fact stood firm against their just call for a change of the old international economic relations.

The representative of the Soviet Union came out with the favourite Soviet rhetoric of "detente" and "disarmament." While preaching aid to the developing countries with funds released by disarmament, he tried to use the forum to justify the Soviet policy of aggression and expansion in Africa.

Speakers from the Second World countries expressed their desire to cooperate with the developing countries and continue dialogue with them for a solution of international economic issues.

Chinese representative An Chih-yuan analysed the tactics used by the two superpowers against the establishment of a new international economic order.

He said that the superpower which styles itself a "natural ally of the developing countries" is more vicious and cunning than the other superpower. Using the pretexts of "opposing discrimination" and "taking the interests of all parties into account," it calls on the developing countries to open their doors so that it may enjoy equal opportunities with the other old-line superpower. On the other hand, it takes a truculent stand against the just demands of the developing countries and even objects to the classification of haves and havenots. "This thoroughly reveals its true attitude of upholding the old order and opposing the new," An Chih-yuan declared. He continued: It is this superpower itself that has committed aggression and expansion everywhere, frenziedly expanded its armaments and prepared for war, and has all along obstructed the proposals of Third World and small and medium-sized countries for genuine disarmament. It babbles repeatedly about "aiding and developing countries with funds released by disarmament," but this is mere lip service designed for demagogic effect. If it really wants to be generous, why does it not begin by cancelling the debts incurred by some developing countries through their arms purchase from it?

The Chinese representative said: "We welcome and support the convocation of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. We also support the proposition of developing countries to make preparations for and hold this conference within the context of the establishment of a new international economic order, make positive contributions in terminating the international monopoly on science and technology, developing international cooperation and exchange, promoting the prosperity of science and technology in all countries and especially in the developing countries."

#### NCNA NOTES UN COMMITTEE MEETING ON COMMODITIES

OW161756Y Peking NCNA in English 1715 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--The sixth session of the Special Inter-Governmental Committee of Integrated Programme for Commodities of the UN Trade and Development Board was held from July 10 to 15. A resolution adopted by the meeting said that the negotiations on the common fund defined by the integrated programme and suspended last December should resume next November, and the negotiations on various commodities should be extended to the end of 1979. The session mainly examined the implementation of the resolution on the integrated programme for commodities adopted at the fourth session of UNCTAD.

Representatives of developing countries in their speeches accused some developed countries, superpowers in particular, of stubbornly delaying and obstructing the negotiations on various commodities and the setting up of the common fund. They requested these countries to change their stand and attitude, resume the negotiations on the common fund and effectively complete the negotiations on various commodities in accordance with the spirit of the resolution on the integrated programme for commodities adopted at the fourth session of UNCTAD.

R.A. Ong, spokesman for the 77-nation group and Philippine representative, said that over the past two years, the developing countries have made tremendous efforts in the negotiations on the common fund and various commodities, with a view to changing the unreasonable terms of trade in the international market and stabilizing the prices of primary products and raw materials of developing countries. However, owing to the lack of political sincerity on the part of some developed countries, no progress was made in a series of negotiations, thus seriously hindering the economic development of the developing countries.

On behalf of the 77-nation group, R.A. Ong demanded that the negotiations on a common fund be resumed and the negotiations on various commodities be completed as soon as possible.

The Mexican representative noted that to a certain degree, the speculation by the Soviet Union in the primary products and raw materials markets has given rise to violent fluctuations in commodity prices.

Chinese representative Li Chih-min said, ostensibly the superpowers profess acceptance of the objectives specified in the integrated programme, but actually they refuse to take specific international actions for the realization of its objectives. They obstruct international commodity arrangements, so as to maintain the so-called "free play of market forces." They put forth an entirely different system, in an attempt to disintegrate and get rid of the integrated programme adopted at the fourth session of the UNCTAD. Their deeds do not match their words for their aim is to maintain the old international economic order and trade relations based on control and plunder. This is the main source of the obstacles encountered in the implementation of the integrated programme.

#### UNITED STATES

##### ACTIVITIES OF PRC STUDY GROUP IN U.S. REPORTED

OW171217Y Peking NCNA in English 1213 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--A Chinese fodder study group led by Yuan Chin-hsiu ended its visit to Washington yesterday and left for a tour of other U.S. cities, states a report from Washington.

The Chinese visitors arrived in Washington on July 13 as guests of the U.S. Committee on Scholarly Communication With the People's Republic of China. During their stay, they visited the U.S. Agriculture Department's center of studies and went sightseeing.

The Chinese guests were honoured at a reception given on July 14 on behalf of the Academy of Social Sciences by Eleanor Sheldon, president of the Social Science Research Council. The reception was attended by Richard C. Atkinson, director of the National Science Foundation; John E. Reinhardt, director of the International Communication Agency; and Clyde McClelland, deputy assistant secretary for oceans and environmental and scientific affairs. Han Hsu, deputy chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the United States, was also present.

#### SOVIET UNION

##### NCNA CONTINUES COVERAGE OF ABKHAZSIAN PROTESTS AGAINST KREMLIN

OW171858Y Peking NCNA in English 1742 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--People of the Abkhazsian Autonomous Republic have held protest meetings and demonstrations in recent months against the Kremlin's policy of oppression of ethnic groups in the country, according to reports received here.

A minority group in Soviet Transcaucasia, the Abkhazsians formed an autonomous republic after the October Revolution, subordinate to the Georgian Union Republic.

Similar to a Moscow dispatch in the U.S. newspaper the Los Angeles TIMES of June 28, a group of Abkhazian intellectuals wrote to the Supreme Soviet last December, complaining of coercive ethnic assimilation and squandering of the national resources of their land. They were consequently subjected to "systematic reprisals," which aroused still stronger protest and defiance.

The Soviet paper, DAWN OF THE EAST, revealed on May 26: "Of late the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and other union agencies have received quite a number of letters, verbal complaints and telegrams from Abkhazsia, both from individuals and collective bodies." A number of questions were raised and "critical views" on the authorities were stated in these communications.

The Los Angeles TIMES dispatch reported: "There were a series of public demonstrations in various Abkhazsian cities--Bzyb, Likhni, Tkvarchely and others. The largest, in early March, was in Likhni, the ancient capital of Abkhazsian kings.... A reported 12,000 people gathered in a meadow where the monarchs used to dispense their justice. "The letter of the 130 was read publicly and, according to witnesses: 'Many effusive speeches supporting it were delivered.' When two officials tried to condemn the authors of the letter, they reportedly were 'driven away from the rostrum.'"

Efforts to repress the protest continued, however. "That gave rise to more gatherings--including, finally, one in April at the industrial center of the republic, Tkvarchely," the dispatch said. It added that "the campaign reportedly culminated in a mass demonstration of as many as 30,000 people on May 21 in Sukhumi, a major Soviet resort and the capital of Abkhazsia."

Dealing with the popular discontent of the Abkhazsians, the DAWN OF THE EAST wrote: "The central issue is one of ethnic relations with the Abkhazsians. For example, certain authors treat incorrectly the history of the Abkhazsian people; the question of reviving the geographical names of Abkhazsia has not been thoroughly settled; due attention has not been given to the development of Abkhazsian culture and language; there is also the short-coming in connection with the training of Abkhazsian cadres. Some economic problems have also been raised." The paper had to acknowledge that "it is not groundless to raise the above-mentioned and other problems."

The oppression and coercive assimilation of ethnic groups in the Soviet Union have their root in the Kremlin whose mouthpieces have declared that "the basic content of the development of ethnic relations at the present stage in our country is determined by the process of elimination of ethnic differences." Brezhnev himself called this "the process of internationalisation of life as a whole" and said this is "fine, just fine!" (report on December 21, 1972) Now, the Kremlin blamed the local authorities for the Abkhazsian grievances and make them its scapegoat. It ordered the removal from office V.M. Khintba, first secretary of the Abkhazsian party committee. It also ordered the Georgian party chief, Eduard Shevardnadze, publicly to acknowledge that "he has erred." Meanwhile, some "carrots" were granted to pacify the disgruntled Abkhazsians. Preparations are to be made for the founding of a university of Abkhazsia and a television station and for the construction of some enterprises and expansion of existing ones in Abkhazsia. The carrot consists of "a series of corrective measures aimed at some of the lesser demands," says the Los Angeles TIMES dispatch.

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As for the major demands, the Kremlin will not bother to take them seriously. Here, the big stick in the form of machine guns is used. The Brezhnev clique sent its secretary Kapitonov to Abkhazsia to pacify the angry crowds.

The DAWN OF THE EAST of May 26 reported that at a meeting of party activists in Abkhazsia, Kapitonov accused those who had raised the above demands of "undermining the trust among nationalities," "stirring up unwholesome sentiments" and "taking an incorrect stand." The day after the meeting, the Los Angeles TIMES dispatch said: "Large groups of internal Soviet troops descended on Sukhumi, many armed with machine guns. They reportedly dispersed even small groups of Abkhazsians that gathered around them." Shortly after, a new constitution was adopted for Abkhazsia "with none of the substantive changes demanded by the demonstrators."

PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE SCORES NEW SOVIET INTEREST IN ASEAN

OW141658Y Peking NCNA in English 1641 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Jul (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today says that Moscow will end in failure in a signed article on the changed Soviet attitude towards the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The article points out that Moscow's attitude towards ASEAN has always been one of slander, attack and hostility. Recently, it made a 180-degree turn. ASEAN, which was treated by Moscow a few months ago as "a disguised military organization in the service of the United States", has, in the eyes of Moscow, become an organization "formed by its five member states without the backing of big powers." The Soviet Union, which abused ASEAN as an "anti-communist military alliance" and tried its utmost to topple it, now stresses "the necessity of treating the presence and activities of the ASEAN countries with goodwill." One may ask why has the Soviet Union made such an unusual change in its attitude towards ASEAN?

Is there any change in ASEAN policy? The article asks. No. The declaration on the neutralization of Southeast Asia issued by the conference of foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries in 1971 proposed to turn Southeast Asia into a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality." A recent meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers "reaffirmed the commitment of the ASEAN countries towards the realization of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia."

The article points out that the ASEAN nations have not recently taken an attitude of particular kindness and welcome towards the Soviet Union so as to bring about a change in Soviet attitude towards ASEAN. As always, the ASEAN countries have remained vigilant in their attitude towards the Soviet Union which glares at them fiercely. Not long ago, the press in the ASEAN countries pointed out: "The Soviet Union is pursuing an Asian policy which is in no way different from its policy in Africa" and "if Soviet expansion is not halted, the world will face a serious danger." "Why then has the Soviet Union suddenly changed its attitude towards ASEAN," the article asks. According to public opinion, this change in Soviet policy shows that the Soviet Union "can no longer ignore the ascending position of the ASEAN nations." In other words, it is compelled by the situation to do so.

The article says that it is known to all that the Soviet Union has stepped up its infiltration and expansion in Southeast Asia. It tries by every possible means to draw the ASEAN countries into its orbit of influence known as the "system of security in Asia."

Moscow claimed preposterously that this system has "many points in common" as regards the objective of safeguarding Asian security" with the proposal for neutrality in South-east Asia. The proposal reflects the desire of the Southeast Asian countries and people to exclude control and interference by the superpowers and the Soviet Union in particular. The "system of security in Asia" is a big Soviet machination for hegemony in Asia and for the enslavement of the Asian people. They have nothing in common with each other.

While hypocritically expressing its support for ASEAN, the article goes on to say, the Soviet Union openly demanded ASEAN to expand its sphere, that is, "to include other countries with different social systems such as Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia." Why so? What the Vietnamese have done gives the answer. On the eve of the recent foreign ministerial meeting of ASEAN, Vietnam sang in duet with the Soviet Union by proposing to create a "zone of peace, genuine independence and neutrality" with the participation of Southeast Asian countries including Vietnam. According to the proposal, Vietnam would worm its way into ASEAN and revise its principle of neutrality. Vietnam has clearly revealed its intention by changing "freedom" into "genuine independence." The foreign ministers of ASEAN saw immediately that "the Vietnamese proposition appeared to be similar to that made ten years ago--and periodically put forward by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in favour of the creation of an Asia and Southeast Asia collective security pact." Some particularly doubted the meaning of "genuine independence" put forward by Vietnam which implies that some countries in Southeast Asia are not independent and the implication is that these countries seem not "genuinely independent" if they do not sell themselves to the Soviet Union like Vietnam. Asian public opinion revealed the heart of the matter by saying that the Soviet Union "is attempting to use Vietnam as a bridgehead for its expansion to Southeast Asia" and to bring ASEAN within the orbit of the system of security in Asia. The Soviet Union was mistaken again. For over a decade, it has used various means and played all sorts of tricks to peddle the stuff of the system of security in Asia, but it has failed to find any market and its customers are very few. How can the Soviet Union get better results just by adding small decorative touches and changing face?

#### NORTH ASIA

##### KYODO REPORTS JAPANESE RAILWAY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW171335Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jul, KYODO--A seven-member mission of the Japanese National Railways, led by President Fumio Takagi, arrived here Monday afternoon for a 12-day visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Railways. It was greeted at the airport by Chao Wen-pu, vice minister of the Chinese ministry, and other officials. Takagi is the first JNR president to visit China in the postwar time. The Japanese group will also tour Chengtu, Kunming, Shanghai and Suchow and have a train ride on the 1,080-kilometer Chengtu-Kunming line which no foreigners have been allowed to use.

##### NPC'S TAN CHEN-LIN MEETS JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY GROUP

OW161327Y Peking NCNA in English 1312 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Jul (HSINHUA)--Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the Committee for the Research of Workers' Participation of the Japanese Socialist Party led by Masao Hori.

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Present on the occasion were Chang Hsiang-shan, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Sun Ping-hua, secretary-general of the association. The delegation arrived in Peking on July 8. They were honoured at a banquet given by Vice-President Chang Hsiang-shan the following day.

#### Meets Japanese Veterans

OW141333Y Peking NCNA in English 1245 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Jul (HSINHUA)--Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the Japanese Veterans Association for Japan-China Friendship led by Nagasawa Hiroshi. Wang Yu-sheng, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association was present on the occasion.

#### VICE CHAIRMAN TENG YING-CHAO RECEIVES JAPANESE SCHOLAR

OW151328Y Peking NCNA in English 1210 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this morning with Japanese friends Nobuyuki Araki, professor of the Konan University, his mother Kameko Araki and his wife Hisayo Araki. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Prof. Nobuyuki Araki and his family have paid several visits to China since 1972. The late Premier Chou En-lai and late NPC Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo cordially met with them. During the meeting today, Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao extended a warm welcome to Prof. Nobuyuki Araki on his sixth visit to China. Present on the occasion were Yang Kung-su, leading member of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau, and Lin Li-yun, council member of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

#### JAPANESE PAPER CITED SCORING SRV'S PARTICIPATION IN CEMA

OW151748Y Peking NCNA in English 1728 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--Vietnam has put itself under the wing of Soviet social-imperialism since it joined the "Council for Mutual Economic Aid" (CEMA), said an article of the latest issue of JINMIN SHIMBO, organ of the provisional Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan (Leftist), on July 12.

The article pointed out that Vietnam has participated in the "CEMA" at a time when the Vietnamese Government has expanded its aggression against Kampuchea and showed open hostility towards China. The article added that "the Vietnamese hostile activities against Kampuchea and China are closely related to Soviet social-imperialism which is seeking for hegemony and pushing ahead with a policy of aggression and war. It has become a well-known fact that the Soviet Union has instigated and controlled Vietnam. This has been further proved by Vietnam's participation in the CEMA recently."

In conclusion, the article said that the stand taken by the leaders of the Vietnamese Communist Party has become increasingly clear owing to its series of antagonistic and anti-socialist acts towards Kampuchea and China and its admission to the CEMA. The Soviet ruling group has urged Vietnam to play the role of Cuba in Asia.

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NCNA REPORTS OVER 159,000 CHINESE DRIVEN TO CHINA BY VIETNAM

OW171650Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jul--An NCNA reporter has learned from concerned departments that, as of 16 July, the total number of victimized Overseas Chinese driven back to China by Vietnamese authorities has reached more than 159,000. According to statistics of concerned departments, of the 159,000 victimized Overseas Chinese who were driven back to China by Vietnamese authorities, more than 95 percent were from North Vietnam. North Vietnam had basically completed socialist transformation as early as 1960. This fact alone is enough to pierce the lie fabricated by Vietnamese authorities that the reason large numbers of so-called "Hoa people" have returned to China is that they feared socialist transformation.

Recently, the Vietnamese authorities have stalled for time and obstructed the negotiations over the Chinese ships that were sent to bring home the victimized Overseas Chinese. They have also persecuted the Overseas Chinese residing in Hanoi, Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City and other places by arresting them, cancelling their resident certificates, stopping their food rations, forcibly moving them to "new economic zones" and setting time limits for them to leave the country, and have continued to expel large numbers of Overseas Chinese to China by land. In order to uphold the Chinese-Vietnamese border control agreement, on July 12 the Chinese side began to strictly enforce the provisions on border control. But the Vietnamese authorities have deliberately violated the border control agreement, instructed their basic-level personnel to continue driving to the border those victimized Overseas Chinese who have not completed the procedures required for returning to China, and attempted to force large numbers of victimized Overseas Chinese to charge through the border passes using such base methods as incitement and threats. The Vietnamese public security (?post) chief at Mong Cai personally incited the victimized Overseas Chinese on the Chinese-Vietnamese Friendship Bridge by saying: "If they don't allow you to cross over, you can force your way through." Mingling with the victimized Overseas Chinese, Vietnamese public security personnel wearing sunglasses shouted in Vietnamese: "Pick up your bundles and go across together. They can't stop you."

The Vietnamese authorities have also created difficulties for those victimized Overseas Chinese who have "certificates of return" which were issued by the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam. On 15 July two victimized Overseas Chinese returned to China through Mong Cai and the "certificates of return" they obtained from the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam were unreasonably confiscated by Vietnamese public security personnel. This clearly exposes that the Vietnamese authorities are deliberately trying to continue the border confusion which they themselves created.

CAMBODIA'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER IENG SARY DEPARTS FOR THAILAND

OW142150Y Peking NCNA in English 1703 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Jul (HSINHUA)--Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and the government delegation led by him left Phnom Penh for Thailand by special train yesterday for an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the Government of Thailand, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea. Present at the railway station to see the delegation off were Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Economy Vorn Vet, and cadres of the Foreign Ministry and the Committee of Communications.

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Press Conference

OW172154Y Peking NCNA in English 2130 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--"During this past first half of 1978, the people and Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea have crushed large-scale aggression perpetrated by Vietnam against Democratic Kampuchea," said Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, at a press conference given by him here today before he concluded a visit to Thailand. "At the same time, they have also smashed acts of subversion and attempts at coups d'etat directly organized and ordered by Hanoi," he added.

Ieng Sary pointed out: "Democratic Kampuchea has totally safeguarded her independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Kampuchean people have fully safeguarded, successively strengthened and developed their stand as masters of their own destiny and their new society of equality and justice. Democratic Kampuchea is courageously moving forward as an independent and non-aligned country in national honour and dignity. For us, the glorious victory we have won over the Vietnamese enemy, annexationists and swallows of territories has an equal significance to our glorious victory of April 17, 1975." Ieng Sary said: "This victory has also a significance beyond the borders of Democratic Kampuchea, for Vietnam does not have the only ambition aiming at swallowing Kampuchea and carrying out its strategy to force Kampuchea to join the 'Indochina federation' under the Vietnamese thumb in order to swallow Kampuchea in a definite period of time. But Vietnam aims also at expanding itself in Southeast Asia and serving the policy of expansionism there of the big power, its supporter." He said: "Vietnam sees that an independent and non-aligned Democratic Kampuchea is a great obstacle to its ambition of being an empire in the region. That is why since May 1975, despite its successive defeats in its acts of subversion, attempts at coups d'etat and encroachments on our territory, islands and territorial waters, Vietnam has still obstinately persisted in successively carrying on its acts of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. And lately, after its heavy and ignominious defeats during this first half of 1978, it has feverishly continued to attack Kampuchea again."

Ieng Sary said: "But an independent and non-aligned Democratic Kampuchea is firmly standing up and is always moving forward. The Kampuchean people, who hold aloft the banner of national independence, the banner of national dignity and honour, the banner of being masters of their own destiny, have resolutely broken down the banner of annexation, expansion and aggression of Vietnam and its supporters, their banner of 'limited sovereignty' and their banner of 'chauvinism of big countries' dominating and swallowing small countries." He said: "This has encouraged the people the world over in their struggle against imperialism and expansionism for defending their national independence, the various peoples in Asia and particularly the people in Southeast Asia, who want to make this region a peaceful and neutral one."

EUROPE

UK, FRG, FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTERS DISCUSS ARMS PRODUCTION

OW141326Y Peking NCNA in English 1239 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Jul (HSINHUA)--The defence ministers of Britain, West Germany and France discussed their cooperation in arms production and other problems concerning the defence of Western Europe, according to London reports.

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At a two-day meeting which ended yesterday in an English country mansion at Ditchley Park, Oxfordshire, Fred Mulley, secretary of state for defence of Britain; Hans Apel, defence minister of West Germany; and Yvon Bourges, defence minister of France, were reported to have discussed in particular the joint research and manufacture of military helicopters and anti-tank missiles. It was reported that they signed a statement of principle on the joint development of three types of military helicopters: A light anti-tank helicopter, a medium-sized helicopter and a heavy helicopter for the navy, with each country mainly responsible for the development of one of the three. The defence ministers also stressed the need to strengthen their long-standing cooperation in the development of anti-tank missiles. The defence ministers were reported to have exchanged views on other West European defence problems and stressed that their closer cooperation in armament production would not prejudice Western Europe's relations with the United States.

France quit NATO's integrated military structure in 1964, but has strengthened military cooperation with other West European countries still belonging to the integrated structure in recent years to counter the constantly increasing Soviet military threat against Western Europe. Britain and West Germany were reported to attach great significance to France's taking part in the defence ministers' meeting.

#### PRC MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SWEDEN, ITALY

OW160824Y Peking NCNA in English 0808 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Jul (HSINHUA)--The military goodwill delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Chang Ai-ping, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, returned to Peking by air this morning after a friendly visit to Sweden and Italy. It was greeted at the airport by Chen Hsi-lien, vice-premier and commander of the Peking units of the PLA, and Wang Chen, vice-premier. Marco Francisci di Baschi, Italian ambassador to China; Kerstin Andersson, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Swedish Embassy in China; and Lt. Col. Guy Brossollet, military attache of the French Embassy in China, were present.

#### TANG KO, IRON-STEEL DELEGATION RETURN FROM VISIT TO EUROPE

OW142130Y Peking NCNA in English 1944 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese iron and steel industry delegation led by Tang Ko, the minister of the metallurgical industry, with Hsieh Pei-i, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission, as its advisor, wound up its visit to Austria, Britain, West Germany, France and the Netherlands, and returned to Peking by air today.

#### SCIENCE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BELGIUM, FRANCE

OW171141Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1324 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Jul--The Chinese Academy of Science delegation led by Chien San-chiang, vice president of the academy, returned to Peking by air yesterday after concluding a friendly visit to Belgium and France. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Hu Ko-shih, vice president of the academy; Yu Wen, secretary general; Chin Li-sheng, Kao Teng-pang, Liu Chun and Li Su, deputy secretaries general. (Poladun), cultural counselor of the French Embassy, was also present.

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#### SCIENCE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NETHERLANDS, WEST GERMANY

OW171143Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1325 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Jul--The Chinese Academy of Science delegation led by Li Chang, vice president of the academy, returned to Peking by air yesterday after concluding a friendly visit to the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Hu Ko-shih, vice president of the academy; Yu Wen, secretary general; Chin Li-sheng, Kao Teng-pang, Liu Chun and Li Su, deputy secretaries general. (Karl), charge d'affaires ad interim of the FRG Embassy, and Madame (Theodor), cultural counselor, were also present at the airport.

#### WEST GERMAN MINISTER GENSCHER LAUDS PROPOSED PRO-JAPAN TREATY

OW171734Y Peking NCNA in English 1527 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal minister of foreign affairs of West Germany, has told Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda that China is engaged in a domestic construction and will become a great power. "It is, therefore, natural for Japan to promote relations with China. A Japan-China treaty will be warmly welcomed (in West Germany)," he said. Genscher's statement was made during talks with Sonoda on July 15 in Bonn, according to the ASAHI SHIMBUN and YOMIURI SHIMBUN.

Genscher said that conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty is a "matter not to be commented upon by a third country." "The Soviet Union itself is going all out to establish friendly relations with Western countries but resents other countries' similar efforts. Hence the Soviet opposition to a Japan-China treaty." In the talks with his Japanese counterpart, he also expressed the hope to develop relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Japan, he said, attaches importance to its relations with ASEAN. "On its part, the Federal Republic of Germany will also strive to strengthen its friendly relations with ASEAN."

#### FRENCH MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY DENOUNCES SRV'S AGGRESSION

OW142117Y Peking NCNA in English 1951 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 13 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Political Bureau of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France, in a resolution on the situation in South-East Asia adopted on July 10, condemns Vietnam for its aggression against Democratic Kampuchea and for its anti-China acts, pointing out that by adopting this policy, the Vietnamese authorities "have stepped onto a dangerous road".

The resolution states that a series of grave events have recently taken place in Southeast Asia and that encounters between Democratic Kampuchea and Vietnam have been aggravated. It notes: "The Vietnamese leaders have called for the overthrow of Kampuchea's legitimate government, and to achieve this end, they even tried to effect a coup d'etat." The resolution continues that the Vietnamese authorities have taken a series of steps, firstly to persecute Chinese residents and expel them from Vietnam, then to join the Comecon which is under Soviet control, and finally to call upon the people of Asia to oppose the "hegemonist" People's Republic of China. All these are extremely grave steps, the resolution says.

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The French Marxist-Leninist Communist Party "unreservedly condemns the grave policies adopted by the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam," the resolution says. It points out: "Intensifying their intervention in Democratic Kampuchea, calling for opposition against the People's Republic of China and spreading rumours about her, the Vietnamese leaders have taken a dangerous road."

"If people take a look and find whom the ferocious anti-China campaign of the Vietnamese leaders pleases, they will see that Hanoi and Moscow have entirely the same anti-China theses," the resolution says. It continues: "It becomes more and more clear that the Vietnamese leaders are binding Vietnam to the war wagon of Russian social-imperialism."

"At a time when Moscow is intensifying its schemes for engineering coups d'etat and armed intervention in other countries, when it is using Cuba as a mercenary in Africa," the resolution stresses: "it is justifiable to ask if the Vietnamese leaders are going to sell out the Vietnamese people as cannon fodder for realizing Soviet expansionist ambitions in Asia."

It notes: "In adopting this line of supporting Russian social-imperialism, common enemy of the world people, the Vietnamese leaders are not serving the cause of the Vietnamese people who share the same interests with other peoples of the world. The world people want neither American nor Russian protection. It is not a just cause to support the Soviet ambitions. And it is certain that, continuing on this track, the Vietnamese leaders will land themselves in an impasse."

"The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France reaffirms its support to the Chinese people, the Khmer people and other Asian peoples in their struggle against the hegemonism of the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union," the resolution states.

"The Vietnamese people are a heroic people who have successfully driven out French colonialists and U.S. imperialists. They will surely reject Soviet hegemonism and in this struggle they will enjoy the support of the people and revolutionaries of the whole world," the resolution says in conclusion.

NEW PRC AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW150815Y Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jul (HSINHUA)--Newly appointed Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Chou Chiu-yeh today presented his credentials to Fadilj Hodza, vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia. Vice-President Hodza had cordial and friendly talks with Ambassador Chou Chiu-yeh.

Chou Chiu-yeh conveyed the cordial greetings and best wishes from Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Yeh Chien-ying to President Tito and Vice-President Hodza. He said: "The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries have grown steadily in the last few years. President Tito's successful visit to our country and the historic meeting between Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Tito last year have, in particular, promoted the relations of sincere friendship and cooperation to a new stage of all-round development."

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We are convinced that the revolutionary friendship and friendly cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Yugoslavia will surely be further developed and strengthened in the future."

In reply, Vice-President Fadilu Hodza said: "I heartily thank the cordial greetings and best wishes to President Tito you have conveyed on behalf of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's National Congress." After warmly praising the great success of the friendly relations between Yugoslavia and China, Vice-President Hodza said: "Yugoslav-Chinese relations are imbued with the ideals of peace, socialism and world progress, and are based on the principles of full equality and mutual respect. Such cooperation in contemporary international conditions undoubtedly has a broader significance." The vice-president said: "We in Yugoslavia are watching with intense interest the efforts of the diligent Chinese people under the leadership of the respected statesman Comrade Hua Kuo-feng for a more rapid development of the economy and overall progress. We heartily rejoice at every success of yours in the socialist construction of your country."

The vice-president finally asked the ambassador to convey the cordial greetings and best wishes of President Tito and the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Present on the occasion were Slavko Kuhar, secretary-general of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Oragan Bernardic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and others. Kang Chi-min, counsellor of the Chinese Embassy, and other Chinese diplomats were also present. Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, received Ambassador Chou Chiu-yeh this morning and had cordial and friendly talks with him.

'TITO IN CHINA' BOOK PUBLISHED IN YUGOSLAVIA

OW140822Y Peking NCNA in English 0752 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 13 Jul (HSINHUA)--A grand ceremony marking the publishing of the picture-book "Tito in China" was held this evening in the International News Centre here. Present on the occasion were President of the Federal Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of the Working People Todo Kurtovic, its vice-president Marin Cetinic, head of Foreign Propaganda Department Under the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Sime Kronja, Federal Deputy Secretary of Information Dzon Sziroka and other well-known personages from departments concerned. Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy to Yugoslavia Kang Chi-min and the visiting Chinese journalists delegation were also present.

Speaking at the ceremony, president of the Committee for International Relations and Cooperation Under the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of the Working People Aleksandar Bakocevic emphatically pointed out that President Tito's friendly visit to China last year and his fruitful talks with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng have promoted the rapid development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Editor-in-Chief of TANJUG, Mihailo Saranovic, wrote an article for the picture-book, systematically introducing the history of the Chinese revolution, socialist construction in China and its foreign policies.

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MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

NCNA CORRESPONDENT'S FEATURE ON ATMOSPHERE AT OAU SUMMIT

OW171700Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's feature: "Nile People Greet OAU Summit Meeting"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Jul (HSINHUA)--A festive atmosphere has prevailed over Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, these last few days in anticipation of the forthcoming 15th OAU Summit Conference. The main streets leading from the international airport to the centre of the city have been newly decorated and the national flags of the 49 member states flutter in the breeze there. Across the major avenues, colourful archways have been erected carrying inscriptions in Arabic, English and French which read: "Long live the united and free Africa!" "Africa belongs to the African people!" "The African people are capable of solving their own problems themselves!" "Oppose imperialism, colonialism and racism!" "Long live African solidarity!" and "Long live Afro-Arab solidarity!"

The beautiful city of Khartoum is situated at the confluence of the Blue and White Nile rivers and it is here that the friendship hall, the place of this present OAU summit conference, is to be found. This magnificent building consists of a grand international conference hall with simultaneous interpretation services, a spacious banqueting hall, an exhibition hall and a modern theatre. For the convenience of reporters to the summit conference, the press centre has been newly equipped with international tele-communications facilities for news, photographic and television reporting. Sudanese workers and technicians have worked hard to complete these installations in time. Jointly constructed by Sudanese and Chinese workers and technicians, the friendship hall is a symbol of the profound friendship between the people of the two countries. People also sincerely hope that the friendship hall will help promote friendly cooperation and military solidarity among the African peoples on the occasion of the 15th OAU summit soon to open here.

From the top floor of the friendship hall, the convergence of the Blue and White Nile rivers can be clearly seen. The two rivers approach from different directions and join in a mighty torrent which rushes northwards. It was on the banks of this roaring River Nile that the Sudanese people, in the 1880s, staged a fervent armed struggle against imperialism. This struggle added a brilliant chapter to the annals of the history of liberation of the African Continent. Since that time, the Sudanese people have forged ahead in their development, holding aloft the banners of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. It was in the 1970s, that the valiant Sudanese people along the banks of the same torrential river, twice crushed the Soviet social-imperialists' attempts at armed subversion and by so doing safeguarded their national independence.

The Nile River, a witness of history, symbolizes the irresistible surge for liberation of the African Continent. Old-line imperialists or social-imperialists, if they try to control and enslave the African people and interfere with the course of African history, are sure to meet with failure. It is at this moment, when the superpowers' military expansion in the continent is seriously threatening the independence and security of the African countries, that leaders of the OAU member states are meeting here in conference to discuss ways and means of strengthening African solidarity, opposing foreign interference and accelerating African liberation.

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Recently, the Sudanese mass media have pointed out that the most pressing task confronting the present OAU summit is to oppose foreign military interference in Africa. The monthly paper SUDANOW, in a commentary stated that the question of foreign military interference in Africa had been raised at the OAU summit meeting in Libreville last year, and that the second invasion of Shaba this year, plus the role of the Cuban and Soviet troops in the Ogaden had again made the question a pressing one that this summit must face. In view of this grave situation, it is earnestly to be hoped that the heads of state and government manage to eliminate differences and strengthen their solidarity to jointly struggle against the enemy. The Sudanese paper AL SAHAFI said in a commentary on June 25: "Owing to the fact that Africa has become an important area to the superpowers, the African people are facing a great danger. Therefore, it is imperative that they eliminate their differences." "The great and urgent task before the African countries and the Organization of African Unity is to strengthen unity among the African countries," it added.

Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri in his address at the opening of the OAU Ministerial Council on July 7 condemned the superpowers' interference in African affairs and called for the strengthening of Africa solidarity. "Our success in eliminating the causes of our frictions and differences will help to eliminate the superpowers attempts to use such problems as an excuse to intervene in the affairs of our continent," he said.

At a crossroad on the Nile Avenue leading to the friendship hall stands a huge model of the OAU emblem set on a white sail. Mukhtar el Tayeb, commissioner of Khartoum Province, told this correspondent that the model had been exquisitely made by Sudanese artists and workers specially for the present conference. The sail stands for advance, representing the Sudanese people's sincere desire for African solidarity and progress, he added.

#### MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM CONGO, ZAIRE, RWANDA

OW150800Y Peking NCNA in English 0748 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--The military goodwill delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Chih Hao-tien, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, returned here by air yesterday after visiting the Congo, Zaire, and Rwanda. Greeting the delegation at the airport were Su Yu, leading member of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-minister of national defence; Li Ta, deputy chief of General Staff of the PLA; Chang Hai-feng, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Ouyang I, deputy political commissar of the PLA artillery; and leading members of departments concerned. Also present were Zairese Ambassador to China Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika, Rwandan Ambassador to China Nyandwi Tharcisse, and military attache of the Embassy of the Congo in China Maj. Mathias Ferret.

#### PRC AMBASSADOR TO ZAIRE DEPARTS KINSHASA AT END OF TOUR

OW170725Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador Kung Ta-fei left here for home today at the end of his term of office. Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko invited the ambassador and his wife to lunch at his residence on July 14 and had a friendly and cordial talk with them. The ambassador was received separately by a number of Zairian high officials and a reception was given in his honour by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Zaire.

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VICE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS DEPARTS FOR ZAMBIA, TANZANIA

OW150839Y Peking NCNA in English 0759 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government delegation led by Li Ko, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, left here by air yesterday evening on a friendly visit to Zambia and Tanzania at the invitation of the governments of the two countries.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Chang Hai-feng, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wei Yu-ming, vice minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and Wu Yeh-shan, vice-minister of railways. On hand were Tanzanian Ambassador to China Job M. Lusinde and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Zambian Embassy here S.A. Maonde.

VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

OW150827Y Peking NCNA in English 0751 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Damascus, 14 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chia Shih arrived here by air tonight. He came to attend the 25th Damascus International Fair on behalf of Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade, and make a friendly visit here.

He was met by Ammal Jammal, Syrian vice-minister of economy and external trade. Tsao Ko-chiang, Chinese ambassador to Syria, and Sun Fang, head of the Chinese pavilion at the Damascus International Fair, were also present at the airport.

Attends Syrian Fair

OW160157Y Peking NCNA in English 0143 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Damascus, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--The 25th Damascus International Fair opened here this evening with 51 countries and region participating. Speaking at the opening ceremony on behalf of President Hafiz al-Asad Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Muhammad al-'Imadi spoke about Syria's contribution to the struggle of the Arab nation and developing states for achieving political and economic independence, defending the common interests of the non-aligned movement and adopting a new international economic order which allows for the establishment of fair international relations through which the developing states enjoy the full rights to develop their resources and capabilities and make use of scientific and technical progress. He reviewed the achievements made by the Syrian people in developing the national economy in recent years. They have been exerting continued efforts to increase production, he said. Al-'Imadi reiterated that national unity is the decisive factor in ensuring success for Syria's economic policy.

Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Trade Chia Shih and head of the Chinese pavilion at the Damascus International Fair Sun Fang were present at the opening ceremony. Diplomatic envoys of various countries including Chinese Ambassador Tsao Ko-chiang were also present.

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#### YAR ISLAMIC DELEGATION FETED IN PEKING

OW161736Y Peking NCNA in English 1654 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Jul (HSINHUA)--The China Islamic Association gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Venerable Moufti Ahmad Muhammad Zabarah and his wife from the Yemen Arab Republic. Ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to China Muhammad Abdul Uthman and Mrs Absul Uthman were present.

Speaking at the banquet, Chang Chieh, leading member of the China Islamic Association, said that Mr Moufti Zabarah was an old friend of the Chinese people, who had visited China many times and made positive contributions to the development of the friendship between the people of the two countries. He said that the Chinese Moslems, like the other people of the country, strongly denounce the superpowers' contention in the Middle East and their crimes in supporting and conniving at Zionism. He said that they also denounce Israel's expansionist ambitions and its policy of aggression and resolutely support the Arab peoples and the Palestinian people in their just struggle.

Mr Moufti Zabarah said: "We have come to China after the gang of four were smashed. We are very pleased that the China Islamic Association has resumed its normal activities and that we were able to attend a service today. "The Chinese people are loyal friends of the people of the Yemen Arab Republic. The friendship between the people and Moslems of the two countries is indescribable in words."

Present at the banquet were Dai Shou-i, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Imam An Shih-wei, member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Mr Moufti Zabarah and his party arrived here yesterday as guests of the China Islamic Association.

#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE

#### VICE PREMIER KENG PIAO CONTINUES CARIBBEAN TOUR

#### Trinidad Statement

FL171520Y Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 13 Jul 78 pp 1, 2 FL

[By staff reporter]

[Excerpts] Vice-Premier Keng Piao, leader of a 23-member delegation from the communist state arrived in Trinidad at the start of a five-day official visit. One of 13 vice-premiers in China, Mr Piao's statement was delivered to the press shortly after disembarking from a Boeing 707 aircraft owned by the Chinese Government. The party flew more than 15,000 miles on the 24-hour journey from Peking, which made three fuel stops--at Tokyo, Vancouver and Mexico. The vice-premier's statement was delivered to media representatives by a staff member of the Chinese Embassy in Port-of-Spain. The text of the four-page document:

"My party and I are greatly honoured and pleased to come today to the beautiful Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on a friendly visit at the kind invitation of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago."

"We wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to the Honourable Joseph, minister of culture and education, and the other government officials and friends of Trinidad and Tobago, who have come to the airport to meet us. We wish to take this opportunity to extend high respects and good wishes to the great people of Trinidad and Tobago and to the warm and hospitable citizens of Port-of-Spain.

"Trinidad and Tobago is a beautiful and richly-endowed country in the Caribbean region, with a rich and splendid national culture. The industrious and brave people of Trinidad and Tobago ardently love freedom and independence. They waged a long and unrelenting struggle and eventually won their independence under the leadership of Prime Minister Williams, adding a brilliant chapter to the history of Trinidad and Tobago.

"Since independence, the government and people of Trinidad and Tobago have adopted a series of measures to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, protect the national resources and develop the national economy and culture and have achieved great successes in all fields.

"Internationally, Trinidad and Tobago pursues an independent policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment. It stands for equality between nations and mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence, attaches importance to developing its relations with Caribbean and other countries, actively supports national independence movements in the region, opposes racial discrimination and oppression in southern Africa and works for the establishment of a new and reasonable international economic order.

"Trinidad and Tobago is playing an increasingly important role in international standing. We heartily rejoice at the successes achieved by Trinidad and Tobago along its road to progress and firmly support the just stand it takes on international issues. Acting consistently on Chairman's Mao's teachings, the Chinese government and people have striven to strengthen unity with the oppressed nations and peoples the world over and with the other Third World countries. We resolutely oppose the power politics and hegemonism practised by the superpowers. We persist in the principle of equality of all nations irrespective of size and hold that relations between nations should be established and developed on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. We shall never seek hegemony, nor will we ever act like a superpower. We maintain that the affairs of a country should be managed jointly by all countries concerned and must not be monopolised by the superpowers. As a Third World country, China has always stood together with the other Third World countries; and we have supported and learnt from one another and advanced together in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

"In recent years, relations between China and Latin American and Caribbean countries have developed steadily. I wish to reiterate that China wishes to establish and develop relations with more Latin American countries and increase mutual understanding and friendship with them. Though China and Trinidad and Tobago are far apart geographically, our hearts are close to each other. Both our countries are Third World countries which suffered long from imperialist and colonial oppression and exploitation and are now working hard to build up our countries. The peoples of China and Trinidad and Tobago have always sympathised with and supported each other. In the four years since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily."

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"The two visits paid by Prime Minister Williams to China were positive contribution to enhancing mutual understanding and friendship and furthering the relations between our two countries.

"The Chinese Government and people highly value the growth of the friendly relations between China and Trinidad and Tobago. We have come on this visit for the purpose of further strengthening the traditional friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. We have brought with us a message of sincere friendship from the Chinese people to the fraternal people of Trinidad and Tobago.

"We shall have an opportunity to hold talks with leaders of Trinidad and Tobago and exchange views with them on ways to further develop the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and on other questions of common interest as well as to make extensive contacts with the people of Trinidad and Tobago. We shall see with our own eyes what Trinidad and Tobago has achieved in various fields and learnt from your good experience. We hope that our visit will help further develop the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

Leaves for Jamaica

OW161758Y Peking NCNA in English 1734 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Port-of-Spain, 16 Jul (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, left here for Jamaica by special plane this morning at the close of his successful 4-day official friendship visit to this country.

He was given a warm send-off by Trinidad and Tobago Minister of Education and Culture Cuthbert Joseph and Mrs. Joseph, Minister of Works, Transport and Communications Hugh Francis, Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of External Affairs Mrs. Shastri Ali and other government officials. Chao Lan-hsiang, wife of Vice-Premier Keng Piao, and other members of his party left on the same plane.

Yesterday, the Chinese vice-premier and his wife, accompanied by Patrick Manning and Mrs. Marily Gordon, ministers in the Ministry of Finance, toured the Island of Tobago. Chinese residents in this country gave a tea party yesterday evening in honour of Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his party.

Arrival Noted

OW162240Y Peking NCNA in English 2230 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kingston, 16 Jul (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived here by special plane this morning to pay an official, friendly visit to Jamaica at the invitation of its government. Greeting Vice-Premier Keng Piao at Norman Manley International Airport were Percival J. Patterson, minister of foreign affairs; Derrick Heaven, parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Ministry; George Mason, mayor of Kingston and Mrs. Mason.

Chinese Ambassador to Jamaica Wang Chung-li and his wife Liu Shan-ting, and other diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy here were present.

Accompanying Vice-Premier Keng Piao in his visit were Chao Lan-hsiang, wife of Vice-Premier Keng Piao; Wu Ching-tung, director of the Office of the State Council; Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Shen Chih-wei, deputy director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Sun Chun, deputy director of a bureau under the Ministry of Foreign Trade; and Kao Tsien-chung, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

This morning, national flags of Jamaica and China were fluttering in breeze over the airport. When Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang alighted from the special plane, Minister Patterson, Parliamentary Secretary Heaven and Mayor Mason and his wife warmly shook hands with them.

At the airport, more than one hundred welcomers held high portraits of Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Jamaican national hero Marcus Garvey, as well as a streamer inscribed with the slogan "Hearty welcome to visiting Chinese vice-premier." Many of the welcomers waved small-sized national flags of China and Jamaica to greet Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his party.

Also present to welcome the Chinese guests were representatives of the Jamaica-China Friendship Association and Chinese residents in Jamaica. They presented bouquets to Vice-Premier Keng Piao and Chao Lan-hsiang.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao issued a written statement to local press circles at the airport. After expressing sincere thanks to the welcomers and high respects and good wishes for the people of Jamaica and the citizens of Kingston, the vice-premier said: "China and Jamaica both belong to the Third World. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1972, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily through our joint efforts. It is a great honour and pleasure for us to have this opportunity of visiting this friendly country and having friendly meetings and extensive contacts with Jamaican leaders and the fraternal people of Jamaica. We hope that our visit will help further increase our mutual understanding and friendship.

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NCNA: CHIANG CHING-KUO CONTINUES 'SELL OUT' TO FOREIGNERS

OW180828Y Peking NCNA in English 0807 GMT 18 Jul 78 OW

[Chiang Ching-kuo Persists in Sell-out to Foreign Interests in Taiwan--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 18 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chiang Ching-kuo, chief of the Kuomintang reactionaries on Taiwan, has continued his father Chiang Kai-shek's policy of selling out to foreign interests.

He has taken a stand of implacable hostility to all the Chinese people.

For a long time, the Chiang gang has used U.S. imperialism as their mainstay, to split the motherland, oppose the communist party and work against the people. Since the death of Chiang Kai-shek, Chiang Ching-kuo has clung to the U.S. with might in order to preserve his reactionary rule in Taiwan. Begging that they not be abandoned, he assures the United States time and again that such a gang of reactionaries "are really hard to find in this world," declares that they are "the most trustworthy of allies" of the U.S. and vows that they will "maintain an anti-communist stand forever."

At the same time, he keeps harping on what he claims are "common interests" between the U.S. and the Chiang gang, hoping to disrupt the normalization of relations between the People's Republic of China and the U.S.A.

Chiang Ching-kuo is particularly afraid that the United States will abrogate the U.S.-Chiang "joint defense treaty." For this reason, he repeatedly describes Taiwan as a "frontline post that screens the western part of the U.S." and says "by losing Taiwan, America would lose the whole Pacific." This, again, shows his sell-out of the national interests.

Chiang Ching-kuo pushes what is described as "substance diplomacy," the main content of which is economic. Under this policy, foreign including American monopoly capital is allowed to enjoy greater economic benefits in Taiwan than it used to, and the foreign capitalists, unwilling to part with them, are made use of to influence their governments politically for support to the Chiang gang.

Chiang Ching-kuo's principal methods are: Getting foreign capital to build plants in Taiwan, and obtaining big loans at the expense of the national sovereignty.

To bring in foreign capital, aside from selling Taiwan labor cheaply to foreign countries, he steadily increases the inducements under the "investments reward regulations," extends the area open to foreign investments, cancels local sales limitations on products of foreign enterprises in Taiwan, lengthens the terms of tax cuts or exemptions, and grants economic benefits and privileges of all sorts to foreign investors.

As for obtaining economic loans, Chiang Ching-kuo is more reckless still. High interest rates are paid to foreign banks and various harsh terms are accepted. The Taiwan press discloses that the Chiang gang pays foreign banks at 1.75 to 2 percent higher than the usual international rates. That is, 1.75 to 2 million more U.S. dollars are paid out annually for every hundred million loan dollars.

What is more, foreign banks are allowed to control the right to appoint and dismiss personnel and the administrative and technical management of the enterprises that receive loan money.

By the end of last year, foreign investments in Taiwan totalled 1,190,000,000 U.S. dollars and foreign economic loans, 5,000,000,000. The lifelines of Taiwan's economy are in the hands of foreign monopoly capital, the market for Chinese national industry is now flooded with foreign goods and the wealth created by the working people in Taiwan is streaming into the money-bags of foreign monopolists.

To win foreign support, Chiang Ching-kuo has in recent years been calling for a wide network of foreign ties, as the basis for sustaining "substance diplomacy." He freely spends money squeezed out of the people on Taiwan to invite, in the name of "private organizations," foreign "literary figures," "scholars" and "parliamentarians" for meetings on topics like "literature," and "mainland studies," then awards are conferred under various headings in an attempt to buy over persons from other lands. At the same time, on the pretext of cultural exchange, he sends out delegations or individuals in art, physical culture, science and religion to the U.S. or to countries of South America and Asia, for propaganda aimed at creating public opinion against the normalization of relations between these countries and China.

In disregard of the national dignity, Chiang Ching-kuo was actually involved in setting up a special school at the seat of his bogus "government," Taipei, to train "Americanized brides." For this purpose, large numbers of young women on Taiwan are to be taken in and taught the "American way of life."

It is worth noting that Chiang Ching-kuo has the Taiwan press come out from time to time with talk about "uniting with the Russians," calling for "multidirectional, flexible diplomacy," and for "making friends with the enemy of our enemy." The Chiang gang's mouthpiece, the CENTRAL DAILY NEWS, moreover, carries a steady flow of anti-China stories and articles from the Soviet revisionist press. This paper casts aside Chinese rights and interests to the extent of justifying in special articles, Soviet encroachment on Chinese territory. As for the Chiang gang's English language paper, CHINA NEWS, it calls with even greater abandon for "Russian help." It has counseled the Soviet revisionists that "Quemoy and Matsu islands, being near the mainland, are the most suitable locale for an intelligence base."

Chiang Ching-kuo's stubborn policy of national betrayal, anti-communism and hostility to the people is arousing strong and growing dissatisfaction among Taiwan compatriots. Some patriotic figures have openly reprimanded him for "stopping at nothing to curry favour with foreigners" and "having lost all sense of national dignity," they vehemently declare that "Taiwan belongs to the Chinese," and that China's "territory is indivisible." Even inside the Chiang gang, there are quite a few who oppose Chiang Ching-kuo's collusion with the Soviet revisionists.

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DELEGATES RETURN HOME FROM FINANCE CONFERENCE

OW151455Y [Editorial Report OW] The following PRC regional stations monitored reported on the return from Peking of delegations that attended the recently concluded "National Conference of Financial and Trade Departments on Learning From Taching and Tachai."

East China

Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 12 July reported on the return of the Chekiang Provincial delegation to Hangchow on 12 July. The delegation, which arrived in two planes, was met at the airport by (Chieh Chi) and Wang Yao-ting, Standing Committee members of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee; "responsible comrades" of various provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus; and workers and staff of the Chekiang Provincial and Hangchow Municipal Financial and Trade departments. The only delegation official named in the report is the delegation's deputy leader (Su Ning), "deputy director of the Provincial Office of Finance and Trade." The report notes that "everyone is determined to make sure the guidelines of the national conference are quickly and practically implemented by party committees at all levels, every grassroots unit on the financial and trade front, and by every person doing financial and trade work in order to bring a completely new look to the financial and trade front in the province.

Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 13 July said that a rally was held in Hangchow on 13 July to welcome home Chekiang's delegates from the conference. Some 5,800 persons attended the rally. Present were "responsible persons of the Chekiang Provincial CCP and Revolutionary committees, including Tieh Ying, (Kuan Chien-hsiung), Wang Fang, Mou Han-ching, Feng Ko, Yuan Fang-lieh, (Chieh Ti), Wang Yao-ting, (Li Chao-lung), Liu I-fu and Chen An-yu; responsible persons of the provincial military district, including Hsu Po-yen, Hsia Chi and (Sun Chao-yu), and responsible persons of the Hangchow Municipal CCP and Revolutionary committees, including Chen Wen-shu, Chou Feng, (Li Tzu-hung) and (Sun Chia-hsien)."

The report also said Wang Fang, deputy secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the rally. Tieh Ying, first secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, urged party committees at all levels in the province to resolutely implement the guidelines of the conference and strengthen their leadership over financial and trade work.

Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 13 July reported on the return to Nanking on 12 July of the Kiangsu Provincial delegation. The delegation was greeted by "responsible comrades" of the Kiangsu Provincial and Nanking Municipal CCP committees and the provincial and municipal "departments concerned", as well as some 200 cadres and people. Present at the airport to greet the delegation were "Chi Chiang, Chou Tse, Ting Ko-tse, Wang Ping-shih and Liu Lin, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee; Wang Chu-pin, second secretary of the Nanking Municipal CCP Committee; Fang Chen and Hsu Pin, Standing Committee members of the Municipal CCP Committee; and (Ma Chao-hung), vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee."

Northeast China

Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 12 July reported that all of the representatives from Heilungkiang Province who attended the conference returned from Peking to Harbin by special planes on the morning of 12 July.

"Present at the airport to greet the representatives were Yang I-chen, first secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee; Li Li-an, Li Chien-pai, Chen Lei and Chen Chien-fei, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; Hou Chieh, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; (Wen Min-sheng), second secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee; Hsu Yung-chih, Chao Kuo-chiang, Kuo Wei-jen, Liang Yen-te and (Yao Chieh-jung), deputy secretaries of the municipal CCP Committee; and (Yang Chin-hung), deputy secretary of the Sunghuachiang Prefectural CCP Committee; and workers and staff of the organs directly under the province, and Harbin Municipal and Sunghuachiang Prefectural Financial and Trade departments."

Representatives expressed their determination "to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely act in response to Chairman Hua's call, quickly and practically implement the guidelines of the conference, conscientiously uphold Marxist principles for financial and trade work, assiduously study theory, politics, economics, management, science and technology and raise the general educational level in order to push financial and trade work to a new, higher level, further carry forward the general principle of developing the national economy and insuring supplies, and contribute to a rapid development of the national economy, rapid realization of the four modernizations and the fulfillment of the general task for the new period."

#### Northwest China

Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 14 July says that Sinkiang's delegates returned to Urumchi on 13 July by special plane. They were greeted at the airport by "leading comrades of the regional party and Revolutionary committees and Sinkiang PLA units, and responsible persons of the regional CPPCC Committee and Urumchi, including Wang Feng, Liu Chen, (Su Ling-shan), Su-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Chang Shih-kung, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Li Yun-ho, (Lang Ko), (Han Hui-chao), (Hung Liang), Li Chia-yu, (Li Kuang), Chang Ssu-ming, (Li Shan-lin), (Nai-ho-hu-te Ku-mu-o-fu), Yang I-ching, (Yao-ko-ku-ta-mao-la), (Chang I-chen) and (Jen Ko-pai)."

#### Southeast China

Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 13 July reported that the 160 delegates to the National Finance and Trade Conference returned to Nanning from Peking on board a special plane on the morning of 12 July. The delegates were warmly welcomed at the airport by Chin Ying-chi, Chao Mao-hsun, Hsiao Han, Tsen Kuo-jung, Tseng Hsiao-ping, (Chang Sheng-chen), Chou Kuang-chun and Ho I-jan, responsible comrades of the Kwangsi Regional CCP and Revolutionary committees; responsible persons of various regional bureaus, committees and offices, and of various circles concerned; and cadres, staff and workers of various finance and trade departments of Kwangsi and Nanning Municipality, 500 people in all. When Liao Sheng-tung, leader of the Kwangsi delegation, Standing Committee member of the Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, and all the members of the delegation descended from the plane, Chin Ying-chi, Chao Mao-hsun, Hsiao Han, Tsen Kuo-jung, Tseng Hsiao-ping, (Chang Sheng-chen), Chou Kuang-chun, Ho I-jan and other leading comrades immediately went forward and warmly shook hands with the delegates.

Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0430 GMT said the Kwangtung Provincial delegation, led by provincial CCP Committee Secretary Comrade Liu Tien-fu, returned to Canton by special plane on 12 July.

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They were greeted at Baiyun Airport by Hsi Chung-hsun, second secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee; Chiao Lin-i, standing secretary of the provincial CCP Committee Wang Shou-tao and Wang Chuan-kuo, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee and Teng I-fan, Liang Hsiang, Hsueh Kuang-chun, Wang Ning, Yang Ying-pin, Chen Yueh-ping, (Huang Ting-po), Tu Chen-hsiang and (Yang I). Leading persons of the province and Canton Municipality.

#### GOVERNMENT LEADERS HELP BUILD ENTERPRISES AT GRASSROOTS LEVEL

OW170117Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1722 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Jul--Many ministers and vice ministers of various industrial and communications ministries of the State Council have recently led teams to the grassroots level to help a number of large, major enterprises build themselves into Taching-type enterprises.

After more than a year's consolidation, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, a "major victim" of the gang of four's serious sabotage, has become a Taching-type enterprise this year. The change in the Anshan Iron and Steel Company has had a good influence on the entire industry and communications field. Because of this, a leading comrade of the State Council has instructed the industry and communications field to build approximately 10 more Taching-type enterprises like the Anshan Iron and Steel Company within this year.

The industrial and communications departments under the State Council have conscientiously implemented the instruction of the leading comrade of the State Council. They have discussed the matter with the provincial and municipal party committees concerned and decided to turn the following into Taching-type enterprises or Taching-type units within this year: The Chengchow Railway Bureau, the Tsitsihar Railway Bureau, the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, the Penchi Iron and Steel Company, the Pan [2372] Iron and Steel Company, the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company, the Shoutu Iron and Steel Company, the Liaoning coal base, the northeast power grid, Shanghai harbor, the Yangtze River Shipping Bureau, the Shanghai Textile Industry Bureau, the Shanghai Light Industry Bureau, the Kirin Chemical Industry Company, the Peking Petrochemical General Plant, the No 1 motor vehicle plant, the Loyang tractor plant, the Peking Long Distance Telecommunications bureau, the Shanghai Yaohua glass plant, the Szechwan Geological Bureau and the Shanghai Commodity Bureau.

The turning of these large, major enterprises, which have a bearing on the overall situation, into Taching-type enterprises is of great significance for accelerating national economic development and modernizing industry.

Since mid-May, 10 ministries and general administrations of the State Council have sent more than 2,000 people to these enterprises to help with the work. Among them, 23 were ministers, vice ministers and leading comrades of general administrations, more than 70 were cadres at the department and bureau levels and more than 280 were cadres at the section level. Many ministers, department and bureau directors and section chiefs have gone to the production frontline, at blast furnaces, coal pits, railway stations, wharves, workshops and among work shifts and teams and workers' mess halls and dormitories to work along with the masses, have heart-to-heart talks with them, understand the situation, solve problems and help them develop the movement in depth to learn from Taching in industry. This is a new spirit that has emerged since the downfall of the gang of four.

Vice Minister of the Coal Industry Li Kuei-sheng, who is over 60, arrived at the Fuhsin Mining Bureau on 5 June. In the more than 30 days since his arrival, he has gone to 13 mines and 2 factories and gone down into coal mines 11 times to the extracting and tunneling workfaces.

To inspect production on the spot and check the engineering quality and production safety measures, he crawled on his knees through a workplace only 0.6 to 0.8 meters in height in the No 1 pit of the Chinghomen Coal Mine of the Fuhsin Mining Bureau. His spirit and work style have greatly encouraged and inspired cadres and miners of the Fuhsin Mining Bureau.

Vice Minister of Railways Kuo Wei-cheng and Vice Chairman of the State Economic Commission Hsueh Jen-tung have led a learning-from-Taching inspection team to the Chengchow Railway Bureau to help develop the movement to learn from Taching. Despite temperatures reaching 38 to 39 degrees, they have held more than 10 discussion meetings and cordially talked with nearly 100 cadres and workers in investigating the progress of the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and production conditions. They have discovered that production safety is a weak link in the Chengchow Railway Bureau and helped the bureau formulate concrete measures for insuring production safety.

After arriving in the Shengli oilfield on 2 June, Vice Minister of Petroleum Industry Chang Chao-mei spent 6 days visiting more than 20 units. He visited drilling teams, oil wells and stations and workers' family production bases, exposed and criticized the "gang of four" together with grassroots cadres, workers, technicians and their families and formulated measures for building Taching-type enterprises with them.

Vice Minister of Petroleum Industry Chiao Li-jen, who has gone to work at the Huapei oilfield, has helped the oilfield party committee put the enterprise in order and build up the rank and file ideologically and also their work style.

Hu Ming and Hao Chien-hsiu, vice ministers of textile industry, have gone to Shanghai. Together with responsible comrades of the Shanghai Municipal Textile Industry Bureau, they have visited workshops and work shifts and teams to investigate and familiarize themselves with actual conditions. They have studied ways to solve the textile industry's long-standing problems of cotton cloth shrinkage and knitwear deformation before the end of the year. They have modestly sought opinions of commerce and foreign trade units and gone to workshops and work shifts and teams of more than 20 factories to hear reports and conduct investigations into causes affecting the quality of products. They have also gone to the high-temperature workshops, mess halls and clinics of factories to extend their greetings to the staff and workers.

Minister Yeh Fei and Vice Minister Peng Te-ching of the Ministry of Communications have gone to a number of loading and unloading zones of Shanghai harbor and boarded ocean-going and Yangtze River ships to inspect the safety and quality of work of cargo transportation. They have helped the Shanghai Harbor Bureau in summing up the bureau's experience in greatly increasing the safety and quality standards since the end of April and popularized the experience at an on-the-spot meeting on cargo-handling quality in Shanghai.

Vice Minister of Metallurgical Industry Chien Chuan-chun, who has gone to work in the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, has helped the company's silicon steel plant further improve its system of personal responsibility.

Vice Minister of Communications Tseng Chih, who has gone to Chungking and Ichang harbors, boarded the Tungfanghung No 33 and Tungfanghung No 37 ships, criticized the "gang of four's" fallacies aimed at undermining service work together with crew members, and greatly improved the services on board these two ships.

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Vice Minister of Water Conservancy and Power Li Hsi-ming led a group of cadres to the northeast power grid at the end of May, with the Chingho thermal power station, the largest in China, as the focus, they have mobilized the masses to conscientiously implement the State Council's regulations concerning the management of transprovincial power grids and carry out consolidation work. As of the end of June, the power grid had corrected the abnormal condition of operating at low frequencies, a condition that had lasted for nearly 8 years.

Responsible comrades of the concerned provincial and municipal CCP committees have also led work teams to these major units to work together with responsible comrades of the various ministries of the State Council.

CHOU PRAISED FOR DEFENDING PUBLISHING WORK

HK180716Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 7 Jul 78 p 3 HK

[Article by the theoretical group of the State Publishing Bureau: "Wipe Out the Pernicious Influence of Lin Piao and the 'Gang of Four' in Publishing Work"]

[Excerpts] Premier Chou resolutely struggled against Lin Piao and the "gang of four" when they were running amuck and spreading their unchecked reactionary ideas everywhere. On the publishing front alone, Premier Chou received publishing department representatives on five occasions during the time between the conclusion of the second plenum of the Ninth CCP Central Committee and Lin Piao's death in a plane crash. In their presence, he severely criticized the ultra-"left" ideas affecting publishing work, elucidated the party's line, principles and policies of publishing, and showed the way in resuming publishing work, which had been seriously disrupted by Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

Premier Chou sharply pointed out in early 1971 that forbidding people to read and publish amounted to distrusting the masses and believing that young people were incapable of making a judgement. "This aims entirely at thought control and does not promote socialist democracy!" He especially stressed: "I think we should encourage more people to speak out. Although reading Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works is of primary importance, people should also read history, geography and philosophy. Otherwise, they will not be able to discuss history with others. Some young people do not even have a minimum knowledge of world geography and historical events, which must not be allowed to continue. An increasingly narrow range of knowledge will prevent us from holding high the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, which was produced not in isolation but as a fruit of great practice and great knowledge, a fruit of the integration of the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution."

In order to break the chains of cultural despotism used by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," Premier Chou called for combating the erroneous tendency to writing a perfect book on a perfect man. He also called for the creation of an atmosphere of study, criticism and free discussion. When talking about the different appraisals of Confucius occasioned by the second printing of Comrade Pan Wen-lan's book "Concise General History of China," the premier said: "Everyone's writings need revision: Chairman Mao is our great teacher, and he has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism. Yet his writings are still revised many times, not to mention those of others. It is impossible to write without making mistakes. We should allow people to make mistakes, and we should look at these mistakes in the manner of one dividing into two. If one appraises Confucius incorrectly, we may criticize the appraisal. Is it not better then to explain it and have everybody study it?"

Premier Chou criticized the practice of substituting massive citation of quotations for the correct exposition of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. He pointed out: "Quotations from the chairman should apply to specific situations.... they should not be copied at random." "Merely citing these quotations in large numbers is inconsistent with the chairman's thought in every way and is formalism and metaphysics!"

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" hoisted the banner of popularizing Mao Tsetung Thought and advocated "lively study and application" of it. They quoted out of context and printed such quotations indiscriminately. They went so far as to print their own remarks in boldface type and pass them off as quotations from Chairman Mao to be distributed widely in a bid to confuse people's thinking and usurp party and state power. In view of this, Premier Chou stated: "Some people made a mess of Chairman Mao's quotations, directives and selected works. We do not approve of what they did." If quotations have to be screened, "we should mainly screen those published since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution." "Those quotations that had not been approved by the Central Committee should be cancelled. Only those approved by the Central Committee and published by the People's Publishing House are legitimate."

Premier Chou's criticism of ultra-"left" ideas provided us with a sharp weapon. Chairman Hua has now instructed us that to fight the third battle well, we must get in close touch with reality and especially grasp the biggest issues on which the "gang of four" exerted the deepest and most harmful influence. We consider it essential to take the criticism of ultra-"left" ideas and their manifestations in publishing work as an important aspect of the current campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four."

#### PROVINCIAL CCP COMMITTEES STUDY HSIANGHSIANG EXPERIENCE

OW170609Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1314 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 15 Jul--The provincial and municipal CCP committees in Kwangtung, Kirin, Tientsin, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Hopei, Honan and Tsinghai have conscientiously studied the Hsianghsiang experience and rapidly implemented the important directive issued by the CCP Central Committee. They have adopted resolute measures to carry out the party's policies for rural areas, to arouse the peasants' enthusiasm and to greatly develop agriculture.

The Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting of Standing Committee members to further study and discuss the Hsianghsiang experience and the important directive issued by the CCP Central Committee. Hsi Chung-hsun, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, said: Hsianghsiang County's experience and the CCP Central Committee directive are major decisions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on the rural areas' work in the present stage, as well as crucial measures for penetratingly exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" in the countryside, correcting things which were thrown into disorder by the gang, arousing the peasants' enthusiasm and advancing agriculture at high speed. The directive issued by the CCP Central Committee fully conforms with actual conditions in Kwangtung. Party committees at all levels must grasp its essence and firmly implement it in close connection with actual local conditions. At present, particular emphasis must be placed on immediately doing away with any evil practices involving increased burdens on the peasants. The provincial committee has decided to organize work teams to stay and work at basic-level units and to conduct indepth investigations and conscientiously and rapidly implement the party's policies for rural areas.

When the Hsianghsiang experience and the important directive issued by the CCP Central Committee were relayed to Kirin Province, the provincial CCP Committee immediately issued a circular to all party organizations throughout the province for conscientiously studying and implementing the experience and directive. On 10 July, the provincial CCP Committee again held a provincewide telephone conference at which first secretary Wang En-mao of the provincial CCP Committee delivered a speech. He said: Wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee are extremely concerned with the livelihood of the peasants. The popularization of the Hsianghsiang experience is of great significance at this time. Party committees at all levels must pay serious attention to this issue and regard the study of the Hsianghsiang County experience and the implementation of the CCP Central Committee directive as a major event in the rural areas' work in the present stage. He emphatically pointed out: Efforts must be made to take the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link, fully arouse the masses, and firmly implement the directive of the CCP Central Committee item by item. As the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee did, it is essential to reduce the peasants' burdens one after another.

At a Standing Committee meeting to study and discuss the Hsianghsiang experience and the important directive issued by the CCP Central Committee, First Secretary Lin Hu-chia of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee said: Hsianghsiang County's experience and the CCP Central Committee directive are extremely important. Tientsin is a large industrial city, and without agriculture as a foundation, developing industry at high speed would just be empty talk. He emphatically pointed out: In the present struggle to expose and criticize the serious mistakes committed by the "gang of four" and certain responsible persons in Tientsin Municipality, it is necessary to resolutely strike at class enemies and those who have engaged in embezzlement, theft and speculation, to stop the evil practices of throwing banquets and passing out gifts and to curb waste and extravagance. Efforts must be made to arouse the masses to conscientiously foster several typical examples, popularize them in a big way, strictly enforce the socialist legal system and remove obstacles in implementing policies.

On 12 July, the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to study and discuss Hsianghsiang County's experience and the important directive issued by the CCP Central Committee. At the meeting, First Secretary Hsu Chia-tun of the provincial CCP Committee delivered a speech.

He said: To lessen the unreasonable burdens of the peasants not only concerns the issue of increasing the peasants' income and production, but of rapidly advancing agriculture as well. Where does the high speed come from in the development of agriculture? First, it comes from the peasants' enthusiasm; second, from the development of productive forces and the increase of labor productivity. Only by conscientiously implementing the directive of the CCP Central Committee and studying the Hsianghsiang experience will there be hope of rapidly developing agriculture. The meeting decided that the provincial CCP Committee, various prefectural CCP committees and the Nanking Municipal CCP Committee will join efforts to form a total of 10 investigation teams to study the unreasonable burdens placed on peasants so as to grasp and rapidly solve the principal contradiction.

At the Standing Committee meeting sponsored by the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee to study and discuss Hsianghsiang County's experience, Tieh Ying, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, said: The problems set forth in the CCP Central Committee directive also prevail in our province. Recently, I toured a number of localities where I discovered very serious cases of embezzlement, theft and overdrafting in some communes and production brigades.

Some of the counties were still erecting sumptuous office buildings, halls and hostels. In essence, all these burdens were being borne by commune members. Some of our departments and comrades did not conscientiously carry out the party's policies. Instead of giving full support to agriculture and serving the peasants well, they tried to elbow the peasants aside and restrict and exploit them. If this situation remains unchanged, it will be impossible to whip up the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants and advance agriculture. He urged party organizations at all levels throughout the province to vigorously propagate the CCP Central Committee directive, make it known to every household and family and resolutely implement it. Later, on the basis of Hsianghsiang County's experience and the important directive of the CCP Central Committee, the provincial CCP Committee issued 12 provisions for implementing the party's economic policies for rural areas:

Standing Committee members and responsible persons of various departments, offices and committees under the Hopei Provincial CCP Committee held three consecutive meetings to seriously study and discuss Hsianghsiang County's experience and the important directive of the CCP Central Committee.

At a meeting, Liu Tzu-hou, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, said: The party Central Committee directive is extremely important and timely. If policies are not implemented, the peasants' burden will remain heavy. Their incomes will not increase with the increase in production and they will not receive more pay for more work. They will receive no cash payment in the course of income distribution. If this continues, how can we whip up the enthusiasm of the peasants? We must vigorously popularize Hsianghsiang County's experience and the CCP Central Committee directive throughout the province and make them known to every household and family. The provincial CCP Committee has issued a circular to all party organizations throughout the province pointing out various measures for implementing the CCP Central Committee's directive.

Hu Li-chiao, second secretary of the Honan provincial CCP Committee, presided over the Standing Committee meeting to study and discuss Hsianghsiang County's experience and the important directive issued by the CCP Central Committee. The provincial CCP Committee decided to call on all party committees throughout the province to seriously study the directive and see how it is being implemented in close connection with local conditions. It urged party committee members to unify their thinking, heighten their awareness and pay attention to the implementation of the party's economic policies for rural areas.

At the Standing Committee meeting sponsored by the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee, Tan Chi-lung, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, pointed out: The various problems with regard to the unreasonable burdens placed on the peasants as revealed in the investigation report by the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee also prevail in Tsinghai.

In order to advance Tsinghai's agriculture in giant strides, it is necessary to foster the thinking of regarding agriculture as the foundation; thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line peddled by Lin Piao and the "gang of four;" scathingly criticize the various fallacies spread by the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee in undermining agricultural production in Tsinghai; fully expose contradictions; earnestly carry out the party's economic policies for rural areas; and further whip up the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants for socialism. The implementation of the important directive issued by the party Central Committee not only involves the departments in the field of agriculture, but all other trades and professions must mobilize and orientate themselves to serve agriculture. The provincial CCP Committee has already issued a provincewide circular asking all leading cadres to grasp any practice for lessening the peasants' burdens as a major event.

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# CANTON YOUTH'S STRUGGLE AGAINST GANG REPORTED

OW171744Y Peking NCNA in English 1542 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Kwangtung Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League of China recently called on all youth league members and young people to learn from Chuang Hsin-hsin, a Canton worker who has persevered with revolutionary principles in his struggle against the gang of four and its pernicious influence.

Twenty-six-year old Chuang Hsin-hsin is a worker at the Canton semi-conductor materials plant. On April 8, 1976 he wrote a letter to the PEOPLE'S DAILY then under the control of the gang of four, putting forward revolutionary slogans calling for the overthrow of Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan. The letter was quickly transferred to the Canton Public Security Department. In July, the young worker was arrested on the charge of being a "counter-revolutionary" and was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on September 29.

The young man was assiduous in his studies, worked hard and concerned himself with state affairs. During the Cultural Revolution, he was quick to discern anomalies and analysed the incomprehensible political phenomena in a searching fashion. At the same time, he took note of the movements of the gang of four. Gradually, he came to recognize the true nature of the conspirators.

In his 1973 diary, Chuang Hsin-hsin wrote a "Letter to Chiang Ching" in which he attributed to Chiang Chin the crimes of stirring up struggle by force, advocating "suspecting all and overthrowing all", reversing the relationship between the enemy and the people, confusing class alignments and sabotaging the Cultural Revolution.

During his trial, Chuang Hsin-hsin made this courageous reply: "I think that during the Cultural Revolution a lot of things were not done in conformity with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Chang, Chiang and Yao committed many evils in league with Lin Biao. They attempted to overthrow the veteran cadres. They ganged up to serve their own purpose of usurping the supreme leadership of the party and the state.

"Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping did much work for the party and the people. I trust him and admire him. I have boundless respect for Premier Chou. I think Chang, Chiag and Yao want to direct their spearhead at Premier Chou by attacking Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping. Chang, Chiang and Yao maligned the revolutionary people when they said that their mourning over Premier Chou's death was a counter-revolutionary activity. I can never accept that.

The judicial officials listened to his truthful statements without interruption and recorded everyone of his accusations against Chang, Chiang and Yao. Some of them said to themselves: "Chuang Hsin-hsin spoke out with what we dared not say."

At the discussion before sentence was passed, someone insisted that Chuang Hsin-hsin was a "main target" to be hit at that time and should be given a heavy sentence. Others disagreed, but their correct opinions were suppressed. Chuang Hsin-hsin was thus convicted of "counter-revolution."

A few days after the sentence, the anti-party gang of four was smashed. On December 31, 1976, he lodged an appeal against the decision on his case. But his appeal was flatly rejected by the Canton Intermediate People's Court which at the time was still in the grip of the gang's influence.

Four months later the young man made another appeal, followed by three more. In these appeals, Chuang Hsin-hsin refuted the decision by the people's court with numerous forceful statements exposing and criticising the gang of four.

He said he was confident that the verdicts in his case and in all other cases involving false charges would be reversed under the correct leadership of the party.

Many cadres and people in Canton who knew the ins and outs of his case were indignant. The strong public demand for rehabilitation of the young worker was made known to the Kwangtung Provincial and the Canton Municipal Party committees. The intervention of leading cadres caused the verdict to be reversed and Chuang Hsin-hsin regained his freedom.

Commenting on this, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY says, it was not a casual venting of his feelings that caused Chuang Hsin-hsin to raise the slogan "down with the gang of four" when the gang were then entrenched in high positions within the party. It was the result of a long period of careful observation, profound thought and practical struggle. "In him, we see the spirit of the third and the fourth generation maturing in new China and the hope of the party and the state."

The false charges against Chuang Hsin-hsin, the commentary points out, provide more evidence of the crimes of the gang and their lackey in the PEOPLE'S DAILY in suppressing the revolutionary masses. The gang used the paper to fabricate counter-revolutionary opinion and perverted the right of handling readers' letters to reverse right and wrong and to persecute people keeping to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

It was unprecedented in the history of the party organ for the paper of the proletariat to suppress the revolutionary masses. People's letters and visits have always been important means for the party to maintain close ties with the people. But the PEOPLE'S DAILY, while under the gang's control, completely changed Chairman Mao's line in running the newspaper and wrecked the good traditions. It is necessary to eliminate all the pernicious influence of the gang in the journalistic sphere and to restore all the good traditions, the editorial says.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY HAILS ROLE OF RECONSTRUCTION BANK

HK120639Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 4 Jul 78 p 2 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator: "The Reconstruction Bank Must Guard the Passes Well"]

[Text] Great teacher Lenin once said: Banks are "national bookkeeping organs; they are national statistics organs for the production and distribution of products." "Without big banks, socialism cannot be achieved." We must learn to make use of this "fine and complicated organ." The Chinese People's Reconstruction Bank is precisely such a "fine and complicated organ" for "bookkeeping." Like nerve endings, its branches, subbranches and offices numbly reflect the trends and problems of capital construction. Every construction and engineering unit has to spend money. Through its operation, the reconstruction bank can keenly sense how the money was spent, whether it was reasonably spent in accordance with our party's line and general and specific policies, and whether investment can produce quick results. Moreover, it can conduct indepth investigations, reflect the essence and comprehensive picture of things, and perform the functions and use the power of a promoter of progress and a supervisor. Clearly we must exercise supervision over those who work against the state plans, who do not act in accordance with the capital construction program, who violate discipline in financial and economic affairs, and who indulge in extravagance, waste, embezzlement, theft, speculation and profiteering, struggle against them, put an end to their activities and punish them accordingly. If this is not done, how can we concentrate our forces on a few projects and insure the smooth progress of capital construction according to scheduled time, specified quality and quantity?

The Reconstruction Bank must guard the passes well. For example, it must strictly adhere to requirements in matters of line, principle, policy, plan and rules and regulations. If requirements are met, funds should be appropriated however large the sums may be. If not, no sum, however small, should be appropriated. With the continuous growth of socialist economic construction in our country, the Reconstruction Bank will play a more and more important role. Party organizations in all localities and in all departments must attach great importance to and actively support the work of the Reconstruction Bank. They should strengthen leadership and bring into full play the supervisory role of our banks. At present, a few leading cadres in some localities not only do not support the work of the Reconstruction Bank or listen to the correct ideas of bank personnel charged with fund allocation, but retaliate against bank workers. Leading cadres in a few localities openly issue "notices" stipulating that without their "consent" and "approval," no one should report activities and problems to banks at higher levels. This is obviously very wrong.

Funds for national construction are hard to get, and if they are not properly controlled and used, the interests of the state and the people will be seriously damaged. Former First Secretary Liu Te-tsai [0491 1795 2088], Hsuan Shih-min [1357 0013 3046] and a few other members of the Luta Municipal CCP Committee pocketed state funds and supplies, went all out in erecting ostentatious buildings and spread pernicious influence among the people. They were severely punished by the central authorities for violating discipline in financial and economic affairs. This incident was exposed by Comrade Hsu En-kai [1776 1869 0418] who was in charge of fund allocation at the Liaoning branch of the Reconstruction Bank. Without the approval of the State Council, the former principal responsible persons of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee took it upon themselves to build modern offices after the earthquake. This was exposed by Li Tse-shang [2621 0463 0006], Chen Pao-ming [7115 1405 2494] and two other comrades who were in charge of fund allocation at the Tientsin branch of the Reconstruction Bank. The central authorities promptly put a stop to and criticized the erroneous practices of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee. We highly praise this revolutionary spirit of being faithful, selfless and fearless in one's service. We favor this revolutionary spirit of daring to stick to one's principle and to wage struggle.

The purpose of the Reconstruction Bank in guarding the passes and exercising supervision is to close loopholes, expose contradictions and promote a change for the better. There is a dialectical unity between supervision and service and between control and promotion. The aim of supervision and service is to promote the development of capital construction so as to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. Supervision is exercised in order to achieve better service, and it is necessary to strengthen supervision in order to serve. Last year, Reconstruction banks at all levels assisted nearly 10,000 construction units in working out measures to insure the fulfillment of investment plans, carried out financial inspections and saved more than 1 billion yuan for the state by cutting down or postponing a number of unnecessary projects. They assisted some 14,000 construction units in tapping potentials and disposed of stockpiled goods worth more than 900 million yuan. They also expedited the completion of a large number of projects under construction. Compared with the beginning of the year, a net total of 1.7 billion yuan were retrenched from projects under construction at the local level. Meanwhile, through supervision over fund allocation, they exposed and stopped unreasonable expenditures amounting to more than 800 million yuan. Of this, investment for engineering projects outside the state plans amounted to 150 million yuan; investment for the construction of more than 2,000 ostentatious buildings amounted to 260 million yuan. Wastes, overpayments and other unreasonable expenses amounted to more than 300 million yuan.

These facts have convincingly shown us the great significance of strengthening and developing the supervisory role of the Reconstruction Bank. In the new Long March, the Reconstruction Bank plays a very important role in guaranteeing the rapid development of capital construction. There is plenty of room for development in banking work.

#### KWANGMING DAILY ON IMPLEMENTING TECHNICAL RESPONSIBILITY

HK180543Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 7 Jul 78 p 1 HK

[Short commentary: "Implement a Strict System of Technical Responsibility"]

[Text] The party Central Committee stipulates that scientific research must set up a system of technical responsibility and implement the system of division of labor and responsibility by the head of the institute under the leadership of the party committee. Today, we are publishing the news of the scientific research and planning institute of the Taching oilfield in implementing the system of technical responsibility. We hope everybody will take this problem seriously.

Implementing the system of technical responsibility is a demand imposed on management by the law of scientific and technological work itself. Numerous facts have shown that the more developed science and technology become, the higher the demand will become on scientists and technicians to exercise authority in scientific and technological work. Engels incisively pointed out: "If man, by dint of his knowledge and inventive genius, has subdued the forces of nature, the latter avenge themselves upon him by subjecting him, in so far as he employs them, to a veritable despotism independent of all social organization. Wanting to abolish authority in large-scale industry is tantamount to wanting to abolish industry itself, to destroy the power loom in order to return to the spinning wheel." ("On Authority") Taching's experience has also proved both positively as well as negatively that only by setting up a system of responsibility from top to bottom can scientific research and production develop in an orderly and efficient manner, and can we succeed in clearly drawing the lines of responsibility and the lines of distinction between rewards and punishments and ensuring the rapid development of scientific and technological work.

Implementing the system of technical responsibility is also an important organizational measure for strengthening party leadership over scientific research organs. The strengthening of party leadership can be judged from actual effect, not form. What is the basic task of scientific research organs? It is to produce results, bring up qualified people and push scientific and technological work forward. The main criterion for measuring whether the work of the party committee of a scientific research organ is good or bad is judged by whether or not it can properly fulfill this task. Therefore, the party committee must personally grasp the line, policies and principles, strengthen political and ideological work and combine political with vocational work. Moreover, equal weight cannot be attached to all aspects of scientific and technological work, and the party committee must have the final say on all concrete problems. Otherwise, blind directions will be given which will restrain scientists and technicians from bringing their initiative into play. The rate of advance of scientific and technological responsibility not only can bring into play the vocational expertise of specialists, scientists and technicians at every level, it can also guarantee the implementation of the resolutions and plans of the party committee for scientific and technological work. At the same time, it can also enable the party committee to focus its main energy on properly grasping the line, policies and principles, thereby actually strengthening party leadership over scientific and technological work and accelerating the advancement of scientific research and production.

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The key to quickly reviving, establishing and strengthening technical responsibility lies with the party committee. Party committees of scientific research organs at every level must take exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" as the key link and quickly attend to this work. The party committees of units which have already set up the system of technical responsibility must boldly let the director or deputy director in charge of vocational work do the grasping and show complete confidence in the scientists in order to truly succeed in giving them positions, authority and responsibility. It is necessary in the manner of the Taching Scientific Research and Planning Institute to clearly define the pattern of authority for scientists and technicians at every level, properly carry out ideological and political work, and create conditions in every way for the scientists and technicians to bring their vocational expertise into play. Only thus can technical responsibility be more than just a name, and can it truly promote the great and rapid advance of scientific and technological work.

#### IMPORTANCE OF PRACTICE IN SCIENCE STRESSED

HK130911Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 4 Jul 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Liu Sung [2692 2646]; "Science Comes From Practice"]

[Excerpts] Practice is the only yardstick of truth. This is a basic principle of the Marxist theory of knowledge. It has been verified not only by the history of social development and the application and development of Marxist theories but also by the history of scientific development and the application and development of theories of natural science. Negating this basic principle is tantamount to negating Marxism and dialectical materialism.

Where does science originate? Is it created by God or is it innate in the minds of scientists? No. Practice is the only source of science. Engels pointed out long ago: "From the very beginning the origin and development of the sciences has been determined by production." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 523)

Objective truth is the correct reflection of the objective world and its governing of people's minds. Therefore, the yardstick of truth can only be found in practice and never in the realm of theory. Just as we cannot use theory to test theory, we cannot use science to test science. We can only test through practice, for example, the practice of production and scientific experiment. As Chairman Mao pointed out: "Many theories of natural science are held to be true not only because they were so considered when natural scientists formulated them, but because they have been verified in subsequent scientific practice." ("On Practice")

Flaunting the banner of Marxism, the "gang of four" strongly favored "the replacement of science with philosophy," negated the Marxist principle that science comes from practice and substituted Marxist phrases for practice as the yardstick of truth. Such a viewpoint, which was completely opposed to science and anti-Marxist, can only degrade, adulterate and ruin Marxism. Therefore, we must take the Marxist world outlook and methodology as the guide in scientific research. This is an important assurance that we can catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in science. However, when we take Marxist philosophy as the guide, it does not mean that Marxist philosophy can bypass practice and provide ready answers to all specific scientific problems, much less can Marxist phrases when quoted out of context replace practice as the yardstick of scientific truth.

Science means honest, solid knowledge and allows no hypocrisy. Scientific work will be stifled if we negate the truth that science comes from practice and use other things to replace practice as the source of science and the yardstick of scientific truth. Anyone who does this is bound to be punished by practice.

Years ago, poisoned by the "gang of four's" reactionary thinking, some people attempted to overthrow Newton's mechanics, the theory of relativity, the second law of thermodynamics, the law of conservation of energy and other scientific truth which had been verified by practice. Some people openly advocated making a perpetual motion machine and establishing a forever immutable scientific system. They did not understand that dialectics was a guide to our explorations and could not replace arduous scientific work. They did not understand that scientific truth originating from and verified by practice was something no expert could shatter and no sophistry could negate.

Only practice is unbiased and impartial. But at the same time, it is severe beyond comparison. Things which cannot be altered by any force can be changed and overthrown or enriched and developed by the constantly evolving practice of mankind. Practice unsparingly appraises the views of all people. It neither underrates the incisive judgment of the lowly nor favors the ignorant twaddle of the elite. All ideas, theories, knowledge and doctrines must undergo the severe test of practice. Practice is absolutely independent of man's will.

When we emphasize the dependence of science on practice, does it mean that we disavow the application of mathematical and logical methods in various fields of science? No. We believe that the development of experimental data and practical facts into scientific theories is a leap from perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge. This process simply cannot be divorced from abstract thinking, for example the application of abstract mathematical and logical methods as well as mathematical inference and logical proof in all fields of science.

Actual scientific research is always accomplished through the process of practice-knowledge-practice. More often than not, success will only come after repeated failures. However, in assessing the result, we must express ourselves concisely by means of logical argumentation. This will give the process of cognition the appearance of apriorism. This makes some scientists who do not understand dialectics overlook matter in making abstract mathematical inference and in formulating logical proof, and wrongly think that "matter has disappeared" and only equations and logical symbols remain. Lenin once pointed out that this was "the first cause of 'physical' idealism" at the turn of this century. ("Materialism and Empiric-Criticism," p 308) In order to keep research work from going astray, we must persistently uphold the basic Marxist principle of the theory of knowledge and take practice as the criterion in mathematical inference and logical proof.

Practice is going on and new theories are replacing old ones on the basis of inheriting the positive achievements of old theories and summarizing new practical experience. With the constant superceding of the old by the new, science takes on a new look every day. Practice engenders science and science constantly develops through practice. Such are the dialectics of scientific development.

#### INCREASE IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY FOR MODERNIZATION URGED

HK0405297 Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 4 Jul 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Su Shao-chih [5685 4801 2535] and Cheng Wei-min [6774 0251 3046]: "Raise Labor Productivity To Accelerate the Realization of the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] Labor productivity is an important, comprehensive economic target. By raising labor productivity, a worker can turn out more products than before in the same amount of time. If we do not understand the vital significance of raising labor productivity, we cannot grasp the key to accelerating the realization of the four modernizations.

The core of the proletarian revolution always believed raising labor productivity was of very great significance in the development of human society.

Only when labor productivity is quickly raised will it be possible to accelerate the development of the economy and consolidation of national defense. Therefore, raising labor productivity is not just an economic problem but an acute political problem concerning the future and destiny of a country.

Industry is the leading factor in the national economy. Achieving industrial modernization plays a decisive role in the modernization of agriculture, national defense and science and technology. Only by extensively applying modern science and technology in industry and greatly raising labor productivity can we make the output of the major products and the skills of producing these products approach or catch up with and surpass the current advanced world level before the end of this century. At present, our industry lags behind that of economically developed countries in production, technical and management levels, especially in labor productivity. For example, labor productivity in our country's iron and steel industry is about 1 percent of that of an advanced foreign country. However, we should recognize that there are great potentials for raising labor productivity on our industrial front. Once the masses are fully aroused to tap the potentials of their enterprises, to make technical innovations, to strengthen enterprise management and to increase productive capacity, it will be possible to turn out an additional few million tons of steel and tens of millions tons of coal for the state every year and greatly speed up socialist construction in our country.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. In a big country like ours, only when agriculture is run well can industry be developed more quickly. However, our country's labor productivity in agriculture remains very low and each farm worker can produce only 2,000 catties of grain every year, as compared with 100,000 catties in the United States. The proportion is one to many. To solve the existing problem of feeding several hundred million people and to increase farm output by several times, it is necessary to equip agriculture with powerful, modern science and technology, to quicken the pace of mechanization and electrification, to build more water conservancy projects and to use chemical fertilizers in farming. In this way, it will be possible to raise labor productivity and agricultural output, to spare more and more farm labor for developing, various other sectors of the economy and to aid industry.

In following the red banner raised by Chairman Mao, Taching oilfield is a model in developing industry along China's own road as well as in developing industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results and in catching up with and surpassing the advanced economic level of the world. In the past 17 years, it has increased its output of crude oil by 28 percent every year. This is related to the quick increase in labor productivity. In 1976, Taching's output of crude oil was five times greater than in 1965, a year before the Great Cultural Revolution. Its labor productivity increased by 79.4 percent. Its total value of industrial output grew by 3.4 times and the production cost of each ton of crude oil dropped by 50 percent. The profits and taxes Taching oilfield has submitted to the state since its wells were built and put into operation are 14.3 times the state's total investment. If our country has more enterprises and industrial departments achieving enormous results like Taching, we can definitely advance our economy, science and technology to catch up with and surpass the advanced world level.

In order to catch up with and surpass the economic level of the most developed capitalist countries, our country must increase its socialist accumulation as much as possible. Socialist accumulation is closely linked with the speed of socialist construction. The large amounts of capital which a socialist state needs are derived chiefly from internal accumulation of the state and by arousing people to display the spirit of self-reliance and hard work and to strenuously increase production and strictly practice economy.

It is permissible to appropriately use some foreign capital, provided this does not impede independent economic development. Continuously raising labor productivity is an important prerequisite to increasing socialist accumulation and guaranteeing expansion of socialist reproduction because only when labor productivity has been raised will it be possible to reduce labor loss in production, cut production costs, increase profits and subsequently accumulate more funds for national construction.

Quickening the modernization of science and technology is of great significance to a developing socialist country like ours. The modernization of science and technology is the crux of the four modernizations as well as the main lever for raising labor productivity. If we do not attach importance to scientific experimentation and do not have modern science and technology as our guide, we can neither modernize agriculture, industry and national defense nor raise labor productivity by a big margin. We will then be unable to speedily develop the national economy.

With the "gang of four" smashed, the obstacle to the development of our country's science and culture has been removed. Wise leader Chairman Hua issued a great call at the National Science Conference to "raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation." The development of science and culture in our country will surely bring about a rapid increase in labor productivity and quicken the modernization of agriculture, industry and national defense.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY HAILS MANAGEMENT IN COAL MINES

OW141304Y Peking NCNA in English 1213 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Jul (HSINHUA)--Better management enabled two major Chinese coal mines to surpass their second quarter production plans by nearly 20 percent, reported the PEOPLE'S DAILY on July 13.

The coal mining administrations in Kiangsu Province's Hsuehou and Honan Province's Pingdingshan have restored and improved socialist managerial systems once damaged under the influence of the gang of four.

At Hsuehou, sound methods of management have been set up again in eight major areas: technique, safety, machines and equipment, quality, finances, wages, supplies and workers' welfare.

Coal output has risen steadily since the beginning of this year. In the first three months, Hsuehou mines topped the state plan by nearly half a million tons, before going on to an over 19 percent rise in the second quarter.

At the Pingdingshan coal mining administration where production was hard hit under the gang of four, effective regulations have been restored, with the necessary additions and changes.

Training classes have been opened in such subjects as mining, mechanical and electrical engineering and accounting. They are supplemented by reports on specialized subjects or technical forums and demonstrations. Through this training, the miners are learning multiple skills and the cadres are improving technical work and management so as to become "Red and expert."

A commentary in the PEOPLE'S DAILY holds up the two coal mining administrations as exemplars for study in the field of management. The commentary points out that improved management has increased production in quite a number of enterprises. This shows the importance of a good managerial system. The problem now is to restore and carry forward all over the country the good traditions and work style of the past as quickly as possible, keeping to Chairman Mao's line for operating socialist enterprises.

A system of clearly apportioned responsibility is the key link in management. A modern enterprise requires scientific management which cannot exist without a strict system of responsibilities, a clear-cut division of labour and good discipline. It is necessary quickly to restore or establish a system of technical responsibility. Engineers and technicians must be able to exercise their powers and responsibilities.

The commentary calls on leading personnel, workers and technicians to study politics, economics, management and technology in order to improve management. It points out the impossibility of running a modern enterprise well without a good grasp of technique.

PEOPLE'S DAILY REPORTS ON USE OF 'EXHAUSTED HEAT'

OW141317Y Peking NCNA in English 1228 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Jul (HSINHUA)--The rising industrial city of Changchou in east China's Kiangsu Province has generated electric power from exhausted heat, according to today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The method is to utilize the steam produced by a medium or low pressure boiler operating on exhausted heat to generate power. By adding a back-pressure steam turbine, it can make the excess steam serve production again. The city has now added enough to these steam turbines to motivate a generating capacity of 8,000 kilowatts. A number of textile, dyeing and printing mills and cement works have become totally or partially self-sufficient in power through this method.

In this way, the energy source is more rationally utilized, fuel is economized, and production costs lowered.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY also reports multi-purpose utilization of heat energy in Shanghai's No. 2 steel mill. The workers there installed a dozen boilers to utilize the heat in gas ducts, cooling beds for steel bars and other parts of the production process. The new steam produced from recovered waste heat supplies the steel mill itself and 25 neighbouring textile, chemical, pharmaceutical and machine building factories. More than 40,000 tons of coal are saved annually. In addition, the method has proved effective in reducing air pollution, improving working conditions, increasing output and cutting production costs.

Rational utilization of energy sources and making good use of exhausted heat is an urgent problem China faces in developing the national economy, says a PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary today.

China abounds in resources. There is much waste and the resources are not fully tapped. It is necessary to step up the production of coal, petroleum and natural gas, expand hydro-electric power generating, develop marsh gas and utilize low heat-value fuel such as gangue, bituminous shale and oil shale. At the same time all other energy sources must be tapped, including geothermal, solar and atomic sources, wind and tidal power. Also important is to economize on energy sources, utilizing fuel fully and rationally.

According to preliminary estimates, China is capable of recovering exhausted industrial heat equivalent to tens of millions of tons of coal every year.

The paper calls on scientific and industrial departments to study new techniques and technology for total energy utilization to meet the needs of China's modernization.

## ROLE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN FARM MACHINERY STRESSED

HK150530Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 5 Jul 78 p 1 HK

[Commentary by KWANGMING DAILY Reporters: "Scientific Research in Farm Machinery Must Anticipate the Needs of Production"]

[Excerpts] Why is it that farm mechanization has developed so rapidly in Shantung Province? Its well-tested experience has been gained after grasping scientific research in farm machinery and making it anticipate the needs of production. After the 1970 agricultural conference in northern China, there was an upsurge in Shantung in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Both cadres and masses throughout the province exhibited undiminished enthusiasm for promoting mechanized farming. However, scientific research in farm machinery at that time failed to keep pace and was a hindrance to the mechanization program. There was no way to connect the 12-horsepower diesel engine produced at that time, weighing 640 kilograms, to the tractor. Therefore, the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee decided that scientific research in farm machinery should be given top priority if the aim was to develop mechanized farming. Practical experience enabled it to recognize that scientific research in farm machinery, whether conducted well or poorly, would directly affect the pace of mechanized farming. The provincial CCP Committee and those committees in other parts of the province have since placed scientific research in farm machinery on their agendas. Organizations engaged in scientific research in farm machinery were set up and strengthened from the top to grassroots units. Research plans aimed at meeting production needs were formulated and incorporated into the national economic development plan. Effective measures were subsequently adopted to promote their realization. In order to make scientific research in farm machinery anticipate the needs of production, the basic approach adopted in Shantung has been centralized direction of such research programs throughout the province. The problem of centralized direction has been satisfactorily solved in Shantung. Back in early 1972, a province-wide conference on scientific research in farm machinery was held to adjust and unify research systems throughout the province in accordance with the principle of "centralized leadership and division of areas of responsibilities."

Another experience gained in Shantung regarding anticipating the needs of production was to grasp the key link by organizing scientific research forces to fight a battle of storming strongholds. Since 1970, three major battles aimed at coordinating motive power, chemical fertilizers, tractors and associated farm implements have been fought. Scientific research in farm machinery conducted in Shantung Province has not only concentrated specialized forces on fighting battles to take strongholds but also boldly mobilized the masses on the basis of their needs in mechanized farming. Combining the specialized forces with the masses has resulted in vigorously developing mass participation in improving farm machines. Practice shows that mass participation in the improvement of farm machines and implements has not only contributed to the production of implements that meet many practical purposes, but also facilitated their wider use because of their simple operation and low prices.

## KWANGMING DAILY ON NEED TO MODERNIZE AGRICULTURE

HK140849Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 6 Jul 78 p 2 HK

[Article by the theoretical group of Shenyang Agricultural College: "Energetically Develop Higher Education in Agriculture--Exposing and Criticizing the Crimes of the 'Gang of Four' in Destroying Higher Education in Agriculture"]

[Excerpts] It was the behest of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou to modernize agriculture and completely change our backward situation in agricultural production. This is also a call made by Chairman Hua as well as an integral part of the general task for the new period. To modernize agriculture, it is necessary not only to raise the peasants'

scientific and cultural levels, expand and run agricultural middle schools well and set up agricultural schools of all types, but also to energetically develop agricultural and forestry institutions and train large numbers of agricultural specialists who are versed in modern agricultural science and technology and management skills.

The necessity and urgency of energetically developing agricultural and forestry institutions are determined by the special features of modern agricultural science and technology. Modern agricultural science and technology are highly permeable. In modern agriculture, science and technology have already permeated into the sectors of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, seedbreeding, plant protection, machine building, irrigation, soil, climate and management. These special features of modern agricultural science and technology demand that we energetically develop higher education in agriculture and train large numbers of specialists who are both Red and expert. These specialists must have the political consciousness of devoting their lives to socialist agriculture. In addition, they must extensively master the basic theories of mathematics, physics, chemistry, physiology and biochemistry, acquire all kinds of professional knowledge, and learn to make good use of modern research facilities. Only in this way can we meet the needs of modern agriculture.

The 'gang of four' were the archcriminals who destroyed agricultural education. They brandished the big stick of the "two assessments" and totally negated the agricultural and forestry institutions, ranting that "we can also fight the battle for emancipation without agricultural colleges." They wantonly distorted and altered Chairman Mao's directives and arbitrarily ordered our college to move four times. They maintained that "removal means revolution" and "decentralization is the line." Because of this, our college was split and disintegrated. They even arbitrarily ordered the unauthorized use of our school premises by factories and destroyed in one day the teaching and research base which we had spent years of painstaking effort to build up. They also dished up the notorious "experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural college. This was their sinister experience in usurping party and state power and destroying education, particularly agricultural education. Their aim was to destroy science and culture, promote the policy of making the masses ignorant, sabotage socialist agricultural production, usurp party and state power and restore capitalism.

The first 8 years are the key to accomplishing the modernization of agriculture before the end of this century. The training of qualified persons takes time. If we do not take the initiative to develop higher education in agriculture, we will hamper the modernization of agriculture. To achieve the vigorous development of agricultural and forestry institutions, we must first solve the problems left by removal and decentralization. The "gang of four" distorted Chairman Mao's directives and arbitrarily ordered the removal and decentralization of many agricultural and forestry institutions. This produced serious consequences. The agricultural and forestry institutions must make strenuous efforts and secure the energetic support of the parties concerned in order to effect a turn for the better. We hold that whether we support the rehabilitation and development of agricultural and forestry institutions is in essence a question of attitude toward agricultural modernization and the general task for the new period. We hope that everyone will pay attention to agricultural education. Those units which are now making unauthorized use of school premises should take the overall interests of the state to heart and vacate as quickly as possible.

To meet the needs of agricultural modernization, it is necessary to quickly improve the quality of education in agricultural and forestry institutions. To this end, we must lay special emphasis on the importance of teaching basic theory. Modern agricultural science and technology are developed upon the basic theories of natural science, particularly biological science. We can hardly move a single inch if we do not step up our study of basic theory. The "gang of four" went all out in practicing pragmatism and randomly used the big stick of "theory divorced from practice."

Thus confused, some people thought that promoting the study of basic theory meant divorcing from the reality of agricultural production. We should understand what is meant by divorced from reality. Under new historical conditions, the separation of agricultural education from the modernization of agriculture is the gravest separation from reality.

To meet the needs of agricultural modernization, we must work out overall plans, adjust the original as well as newly established specialities and enroll more students. We must energetically train more teachers and develop the contingent of teachers in terms of quantity and quality. We must pay attention to modernizing the facilities for teaching and scientific research, speed up the compilation of teaching materials and design the teaching content in such a way as to meet the needs of the development of modern agricultural science and technology. We must also energetically strengthen library management and scientific and technical information work, and strive to further modernize experimental farms.

We must live up to the eager expectations of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and people throughout the country, bring all positive factors into play, speed up the development of higher education in agriculture and actively make contributions toward the modernization of agriculture.

#### COMMENTARY CALLS FOR DEVELOPING RAPESEED PRODUCTION

OW141127Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 12 July Commentary: "Develop Rapeseed Production Rapidly"]

[Text] The short commentary says: This year China has reaped a bumper harvest of summer ripened rapeseeds throughout a vast area and production has hit an all-time high. This is an inspiring and joyful event. For a long time production of oil-bearing crops was a weak link in agricultural production. In the last few years, in particular, the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four have cut China's total production of oil-bearing crops to a very low level and therefore affected the people's living conditions in both urban and rural areas. This has affected China's entire economy.

In order to rapidly develop rapeseed production, we must first penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the principle of "taking grain as the key link to insure all-round development." The exposure and criticism must be in line with reality. We should repudiate such erroneous ideas as "no attention should be paid to oil-bearing crops while grain production is still below the target set by the national program for agricultural development" and "rapeseed production has not affect on the situation as a whole." We should put rapeseed production on our daily agenda and regard it as a criterion for determining Tachai-type counties. We should make as much effort to develop rapeseed production as we do to develop grain and cotton production. We should grow rape as a single crop under a unified plan and make overall inspection and evaluation of the plan's results.

The short commentary points out: In the last few years, the gang of four distorted policies on oil-bearing crops. Those policies had proved effective in the past. Now that the gang of four have been overthrown, we must implement in an overall way the principle of "taking grain as the key link to insure all-round development." All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should further reaffirm policies concerning the development of the production of oil-bearing crops and issue supplementary regulations in line with local conditions. Only in this way can we heighten enthusiasm among cadres and commune members and rapidly develop production of oil-bearing crops.

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In conclusion, the short commentary says: Rape has a high adaptability and can grow in all parts of our country. In a short period of time we certainly can heighten production of oil-bearing crops and meet the increasing daily demand for oil in national construction and the people's life if we seriously review experiences, redouble our efforts and continue to exercise good leadership over production. We can certainly meet the demand for oil if, in addition to heightening production of rapeseed, we tap the production potential of such oil-bearing crops as sesame, peanuts, sunflower seeds and camellia.

#### NATIONAL SCHOLASTIC REPORT MEETING ON LASERS HELD IN CANTON

HK170813Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Jul 78 HK

[Excerpts] The fourth national scholastic report meeting on lasers convened by the Chinese Academy of Sciences was held in Canton from 5 to 13 July. It was a grand scholastic meeting on laser research attended by 260 laser scientists and technicians from 100 units throughout China. Among the participants were (Yen Chi-chi), renowned physicist of China and vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; (Wang Ta-heng), renowned optician; and (Ao Chao-lan), professor of physics of Chungshan University. During the meeting, Hsi Chung-hsun, Wang Shou-tao, Wu Nan-sheng and Yang Kang-hua, responsible comrades of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP and Revolutionary committees, received some of the delegates. Comrade Yang Kang-hua made a speech at the opening ceremony.

The report meeting received 250 research reports and scholastic theses, and 120 people made scholastic reports at the meeting. These theses and reports are the victorious achievements made by laser scientists and technicians through persistently adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and struggling against the interference of the gang of four. They have also demonstrated the prosperous new features of scientific research on lasers in China after the gang of four were smashed.

Those at the report meeting summed up and exchanged research achievements and discussed some current key scholastic issues. They analyzed the discrepancies between laser science and technology in China and the advanced levels in foreign countries and obtained a clear picture of the orientation for future effort.

#### CORRECTIONS TO ARTICLE ON LENIN'S VIEWS ON MORALITY, LAW

The item entitled "Article Discusses Lenin's Views on Morality, Laws" beginning on page E 10 of the 17 July DAILY REPORT should be corrected as follows: Page E 11, paragraph two, line one should read:...great literary work on radical democracy and nationalism in the modern history....

On the same page, paragraph three, line one should read: Contrary to the "gang of four," after Comrade Shan Yung-ho [0830 3057 0735] came to the Shuangyang County CCP Committee to take charge of work, he made comparisons and found that the government offices of some communes and brigades were exceedingly good and the building of primary and middle schools...

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KIANGSI LEADERS FIGHT DROUGHT IN RURAL AREAS

HK171423Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] Provincial and various prefectural and municipal organs have sent many cadres to the rural areas to take part in the battle to fight drought, eliminate insect pests and crash harvest and sow. "On 11 July, Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Peng Meng-yu and Li I-chang, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, went to the rural areas of Hsinchien and Nanchang counties and the countryside of Nanchang Municipality to check up on and guide work. Comrade Chiang Wei-ching went to a production team of (Wangcheng) commune in Hsinchien County to familiarize himself with the drought situation and the battle to crash harvest and sow. He also familiarized himself with and checked up on the county's implementation of the central instructions on circulating the experience of Hsianghsiang County, Hunan. He demanded that county, commune and brigade cadres consider publicizing and implementing the central instructions and implementing the party's policies as a powerful motive force for advancing the present battle to fight drought and to crash harvest and sow. In accordance with the rural situation, the provincial CCP Committee issued an urgent instruction on combating drought and eliminating insect pests to the various places throughout the province. The provincial CCP Committee again called on the people throughout the province to immediately and urgently mobilize. Secretaries must take the lead, the whole party must take action, the people throughout the province must mobilize. We must go all out and win complete victory in the battle to combat drought, eliminate insect pests and crash harvest and sow."

The principal responsible comrades of various prefectural, municipal and county party committees have gone to the frontline of agriculture during the past few days. They vigorously publicized the spirit of the instructions of the party Central Committee and the provincial CCP Committee, familiarized themselves with the battle to fight drought, eliminate insect pests and to crash harvest and sow, and solved problems immediately after they were discovered.

(Chang Yu-feng), first deputy secretary of the Chiuchiang Prefectural CCP Committee, went to Pengtse County to check up on the battle to fight drought and eliminate insect pests. Some 140,000 mou of cotton have been deeply affected by drought. The county party committee has grasped the problem early and tightly. Some 900 cadres have been sent to the frontline. More than 15,000 mou of fields have been watered and insect pests have been eliminated.

Practically all cadres of the more than 1,500 communes throughout the province have taken part in the battle to fight drought, eliminate insect pests and crash harvest and sow. Various places have transferred many technicians to organize support-agriculture contingents. The contingents have gone to communes and brigades to help repair agricultural machinery. Various places have also transferred many medical personnel to organize mobile medical teams. The mobile medical teams have gone to the frontline of production to prevent and cure sickness for the masses.

According to statistics from Chiuchiang, Ichun, Kanchou, Shangjao and Fuchou prefectures and Nanchang Municipality, as of 13 July, 2.84 million mou of early rice fields and more than 570,000 mou of cotton and other industrial crop fields which were affected by drought have been saved.

Circular Issued on Fighting Drought

HK171428Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee's General Office issued an urgent circular on 15 July which demanded that various places stop holding meetings, concentrate forces and take part in fighting drought and crash harvesting and sowing.

The circular said that the province's drought has now become more serious. The battle to crash harvest and sow has entered a tense stage. The battle to fight drought and crash harvest and sow is an urgent and central task of the rural areas. Various trades and professions must mobilize, concentrate all forces that can be concentrated, cooperate with one another, go all out, resolutely fight drought and crash harvest and sow, win complete victory in crash harvesting and sowing, and strive to achieve an all-round increase in agricultural production.

However, the leadership forces of some places have not been sufficiently concentrated and the phenomenon of busily holding various kinds of meetings has not been completely reversed. Therefore, the provincial party committee general office has specially issued the following circular according to the spirit of the instructions of the provincial party committee.

1. Various departments and units must quickly conclude ahead of schedule all kinds of meetings which are now being held in accordance with the teaching of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao on not missing farming seasons and on permitting peasants to stop all meetings and mobilizations which are not related to agriculture. All meetings that are scheduled to be held must be postponed. We must liberate leadership forces from the meetings and immediately organize them to take part in fighting drought and crash harvesting and sowing.
2. All cadres, particularly leadership cadres, must improve work style, go the frontline of fighting drought and crash harvesting and sowing, and vigorously publicize and implement the important instructions of the party Central Committee on circulating the report of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee, Hunan. It is necessary to study and promote the experience of Hsianghsiang County in seriously implementing the party's policies and striving to lighten the unreasonable burdens of peasants, personally stay at selected spots, investigate, study, command on the spot, share weal and woe with the masses, participate in collective productive labor and strengthen political and ideological work.

#### PENG CHUNG ATTENDS SHANGHAI WOMEN'S CONGRESS

OW170554Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The seventh Shanghai municipal women's congress ceremoniously opened this afternoon at the municipal revolutionary committee auditorium. It is the first municipal women's congress to be held since the smashing of the gang of four. At 2 pm Young Pioneers of the (Huangpuchu) Children's Palace lined the street, singing and dancing to the sounds of drums and trumpets to welcome the more than 1,500 women delegates and cadres from all fronts in the municipality. Among them were outstanding workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, personnel in charge of women's work who maintain close contact with the vast numbers of women, female patriotic personages and representatives of minority groups, returned Overseas Chinese and Taiwan compatriots.

The congress is entrusted with the following glorious tasks: Hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, expose and criticize the gang of four for their crimes in undermining women's work, clarify right and wrong with regard to the line and eliminate the gang's pernicious influence, elect a new leading body of the municipal Women's Federation, elect delegates to the National Women's Congress and mobilize and unite women on all fronts of the municipality to follow wise leader Chairman Hua closely in the new Long March and fully play their role of the "other half" for the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

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Present were leading comrades of the Shanghai municipal CCP and revolutionary committees: Peng Chung, Yen Yu-min, Wang I-ping, Han Che-i, Yang Fu-chen, Wang Ming-chang and (Chao Chen-ching) as well as the responsible comrades of the departments concerned of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the district and county bureaus.

The congress opened at 2:45 pm amidst warm applause. Comrade (Liu Kuang-yao), vice chairman of the seventh Shanghai municipal women's congress preparatory committee, delivered the opening address. The Young Pioneers offered their best wishes to the congress. Comrade Wang I-ping, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, spoke. On behalf of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, he first warmly congratulated the congress and paid high respects to female comrades fighting on all fronts.

Comrades Wang I-ping said: Fulfilling the general task for the new period was the behest of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Chu and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries. It is the ardent aspiration of the people throughout the country. Only by fulfilling this general task can women truly emancipate themselves. All party organizations must attach great importance and pay attention to women's work and seriously try to strengthen their leadership over the Women's Federation. Delegates to the congress must fully play their role as a bridge between the party and the masses, mobilize and organize the vast numbers of women to fully display their talents for the fulfillment of the motherland's four modernizations and for their own emancipation.

Comrade (Kuan Nien), chairman of the seventh municipal women's congress preparatory committee, delivered a work report entitled: "Women of the Whole Municipality Get Mobilized and Strive To Fulfill the General Task for the New Period." The report was divided into the following three parts: 1) Expose and criticize the gang of four for turning the previous Shanghai Municipal Women's Federation into their tool for usurping party and state leadership; 2) review and sum up women's work, eliminate chaos and restore order and clarify right and wrong regarding the line; 3) aim high and have lofty ambitions, live plainly and work hard in order to play their role as the "other half" for the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

Comrade Wang I-ping's speech and Comrade (Kuan Nien's) report received warm support from the delegates and were punctuated by outbursts of applause. The congress will begin group discussions tomorrow.

#### BRIEFS

KIANGSI PUBLICITY DRIVE--Nanchang, 4 Jul--More than 230,000 activists in Kiangsi are taking part in publicizing and explaining the significance of the general task for the new period. Many party organizations at various levels have adopted various methods to make people in rural production teams, workshops, mine pits and schools realize the basic spirit of the general task. Such efforts have been linked with exposure and criticism of the gang of four and the mapping of production plans. Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Chiang Wei-ching and Secretary Huang Chih-chen have personally explained the general task in speeches at a provincial working conference on education. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0127 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW]

KIANGSU COUNTY DROUGHT--Suining County, Kiangsu, is suffering from a serious drought this summer. In their efforts to combat the drought, the county people have sunk 620 pump wells and deep wells and some 4,000 earthen wells. The well water has been insuring the normal growth of the more than 500,000 mou of cotton, corn and sweet potato. Sixty per cent of the wheat, barley and naked barley in the county has been harvested. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service 1030 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW]

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HONAN MILITARY DISTRICT DISCUSSES ALL-ARMY WORK CONFERENCE

SK170920Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] Honan Provincial Military District held a political work conference from 5 to 15 July to relay and implement the spirit of the All-Army Political Work Conference and to get a good grasp on how to revive and carry forward the fine traditions of political work and to raise the combat ability of the PLA units under the new situation. The conference also exposed and criticized the fallacies and crimes of the gang of four and Lin Biao in interfering with and sabotaging our army's political work. [passage indistinct] military and political leadership cadres of the units at and above regimental level subordinate to the provincial military district and cadres at and above departmental level of various [words indistinct] of the provincial military district, a total of more than 450 people, attended the conference. [passage indistinct]

During the conference, commander of the Honan Provincial Military District Shang Kan, political commissars of the Honan Provincial Military District Hu Shang-li, Chang Chung-ju and Lung Chien, and other leading comrades attended and conducted study and discussions together with participants.

At the beginning of the conference, director of the Political Department of the Honan Provincial Military District (Tai Ming) delivered a report conveying the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference.

Comrades attending the conference conscientiously studied the important speeches by Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng to the All-Army Political Work Conference, the important report of Director Wei Kuo-ching and the draft resolution of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee on the strengthening of the political work of the army, and other documents.

Through study and discussion, the participants came to understand the orientation, tasks and methods of political work in the new historical conditions. They became aware that to urge and mobilize the masses to strive for fulfillment of the general task for the new period is the central content of the party's ideological and political work in the new period and the beginning and ending point of the political work of our army. They held: Political work is our army's life-blood. It was so in the past and will still be so in the future. In the new historical conditions, we must strengthen political work instead of weakening it. Persisting in seeking truth from facts--the fundamental principle and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought--is crucial to the restoration and development of the fine traditions of political work and to the successful performance of political work.

The Honan Provincial Military District was an area heavily afflicted by the gang's interference and sabotage. The gang and their bourgeois factional network in our province frantically opposed the army and threw it into disorder, totally negated that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line played a leading role in our army and obliterated the achievements of the provincial military district in political work, slandering that the political line of the Honan Provincial Military District was rightist and its organizational line was also rightist. They frenziedly attacked and disintegrated party committees at various levels of the PLA units, trampled underfoot the party's political and organizational principles and disrupted the party's discipline and unity and the army's system of political commissars, thus seriously weakening the party's leadership over political work.

They undermined the system of combining the field armies, local armed forces and militia and advocated the need to cancel the party's leadership over militia political work. They poked their noses into the Political Department of the provincial military district, smeared that it carried out a revisionist line and clamored that they wanted to reorganize the political department and [words indistinct] in an attempt to throw into chaos the leading organ in the political work of the militia of our province. It is essential to penetratingly expose and criticize their numerous fallacies and crimes and thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence.

On 15 July, Director (Tai Ming) made a summary of the conference, and Political Commissar Hu Shang-li delivered an important speech.

In his speech, Political Commissar Hu Shang-li emphatically dwelt on the problem of how to restore the functions, role and prestige of political organs. He said: Political work is the party's work. Political organs are the party's working organs in the army and leading organs of the army's political work. We must strengthen the building of political organs, in 3 or 5 years restore their functions, role and prestige to the level of the years of revolutionary war, and develop and improve them in new historical conditions. It is imperative to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four for their crimes of impeding our army's political work, overturn all fabricated charges against political organs and cadres in charge of political work and completely eradicate their pernicious influence.

He called on cadres in charge of political work to play their exemplary and leading role in everything they do and to greatly carry forward the fine traditions of political work from the years of revolutionary war, the advanced thinking of devoting oneself to public interests, eagerly loving their own work, loving to study and make progress, upholding principles, seeking honesty and justice and setting examples by their own conduct, the revolutionary spirit of standing fast at their posts, working diligently, seeking truth from facts, studying painstakingly and striving to be red and expert, and the fine work style of dealing with actual situations in conducting investigations and study, maintaining close ties with the masses and carrying out arduous struggles, so that political organs will be worthy of the honorable title of the party's working organs.

He called on party committees at various levels and political commissars to attach importance to the building of political organs, support their work and safeguard their prestige, enable them to bring into full play their active and creative role under the party committees' cultivation and support, and resolutely check all tendencies of toppling political work and lowering or weakening the role, functions and prestige of political organs.

In conclusion, Comrade Hu Shang-li said: Now our line, principles and tasks have been clearly defined and concrete rules and regulations have been established. The task before us is to carry them out. Taking the All-Army Political Work Conference as our motive force, we must bear political work in mind when carrying out our various tasks and give full scope to the commanding role of political work, the success of which will guarantee success in other work, so as to enable the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference to bloom and bear fruit in the units and militia of the Honan Provincial Military District.

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#### MAO CHIH-YUNG SPEAKS AT CHANGSHA RALLY TO CITE ENTERPRISES

HK150753Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a rally to name and cite Taching-type enterprises of 1977 on 13 July in Changsha. Mao Chih-yung, Wan Ta, Chang Li-hsien, Sun Kuo-chih, Liu Fu-sheng, Tung Kuo-kuei, Lo Chih-yueh, Shih Hsing-shan, Liu Yu-o, Shih Yu-chen, Shang Tzu-chin and Kung An-min, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and Revolutionary committees, attended the rally. Responsible comrades of various provincial fronts were also present. Comrade Liu Fu-sheng, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, declared the rally open at 0800 hours.

"Comrade Sun Kuo-chih, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, gave a report entitled: 'Thoroughly Conduct the Movement To Learn From Taching in Industry and Strive To Fulfill or Overfulfill This Year's Production Plan.' Comrade Sun Kuo-chih first talked about the excellent situation on the industry and communications and capital construction fronts. He then listed the tasks for the second half of this year: 1) carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four; 2) seriously study, publicize and implement the '30-points on industry'; 3) quicken the pace of popularizing Taching-type enterprises with high standards and meeting strict requirements; and 4) relentlessly grasp weak links and boldly conduct a movement to increase production and lower [raw materials] consumption."

Comrade Liu Fu-sheng, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee read the decision of the provincial CCP and Revolutionary committees on naming Taching-type enterprises in 1978 and on citing the advanced units, advanced collectives, model workers and advanced producers in learning from Taching in industry. He also read the list of names of Taching-type enterprises and model workers of 1977.

Comrade Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, gave an important speech at the rally. After affirming the significance of the rally, Comrade Mao Chih-yung urged the people on the industry front to support agriculture in a big way. He then said: "Our tasks are glorious and arduous. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, persistently take class struggle as the key link, grasp 'one criticism, two blows and three rectifications' seriously and well, and thoroughly conduct the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry. We must speak fewer idle words and really work hard. Only by working hard step by step can we quicken the pace of building our province into an industrial province and of fulfilling the general task for the new period."

#### HUNAN HOLDS MEETING ON COMMUNE, BRIGADE ENTERPRISES

HK150324Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The provincial party committee held a provincial work conference on commune and brigade enterprises in Changsha from 28 June to 7 July. Responsible comrades in charge of commune and brigade enterprises of various prefectural and municipal party committees; directors of various commune and brigade enterprise bureaus; chairmen of planning committees; chairmen of various prefectural and municipal industry and communications offices, rural offices and finance and trade offices; responsible comrades of various provincial departments, committees and offices and of various units; and representatives of some progressive units, 540 people in all, attended the conference.

The conference participants seriously studied the instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua on developing commune and brigade enterprises and studied and formulated plans. They were determined to speed up the development of commune and brigade enterprises and to struggle to rapidly develop agriculture, to achieve agricultural mechanization and to build Hunan into an industrial province.

"The conference was the largest of its kind held since the provincial commune and brigade enterprise bureau was set up 7 years ago. The provincial CCP Committee attached very great importance to the conference. Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the provincial party committee, and Wan Ta, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the provincial Commune and Brigade Enterprise Bureau, went to the grassroots level before the conference was convened to specially investigate relevant problems. Secretaries of the provincial party committee, Standing Committee members and vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee who are in Changsha also attended the conference. Wang Chih-kuo, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered a report on behalf of the committee. Comrade Wan Ta summed up the work of the conference. Comrade Mao Chih-yung issued important instructions at the conference."

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and with the ardent concern of Chairman Hua, Hunan's commune and brigade enterprises have vigorously developed. All the province's communes and 90 percent of the production brigades were running more than 136,900 enterprises by the end of last year. The 1977 total output value of commune and brigade enterprises accounted for 28 percent of the revenue of the people's communes, production brigades and production teams. Commune and brigade enterprises have developed very well and scored very great achievements. "However, there are still many problems and great discrepancies as compared with the demands of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and with progressive provinces and municipalities. Commune and brigade enterprises will not rapidly develop if the existing problems are not solved."

The conference participants held that developing commune and brigade enterprises is not the work of a department, but the cause of the whole party. The conference demanded that the people thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four, conduct the "one criticism, two blows and three rectifications" movement and generally rectify the existing commune and brigade enterprises. It is necessary to set up a Red and expert commune and brigade enterprise force.

Commune and brigade enterprises must adhere to the socialist orientation and implement the principle of to each according to his work. Communes and brigades must run their enterprises in a democratic and economical way.

Various trades and professions must vigorously support the development of commune and brigade enterprises. Planning departments must consider the development of commune and brigade enterprises as an important part of the national economy. Industrial departments must consider commune and brigade industries as effective assistants to national industries. Factories, mines and enterprises must actively manufacture products for use by commune and brigade enterprises.

The conference demanded: "Various departments must formulate specific policies and stipulations which will help promote the development of commune and brigade enterprises. No state units are permitted to wantonly transfer and use commune and brigade enterprises' funds, products, equipment and raw materials. The upper levels are not allowed to take over commune and brigade enterprises. All commune and brigade enterprises must be awarded and subsidized with materials according to state stipulations. The price of commune and brigade enterprise products must be set according to quality, the same as state enterprise products. It is not permitted to lower the grade and price of the products.

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"Revenue departments must follow regulations and implement the policy of no or low tax in regard to commune and brigade enterprises. Commune and brigade enterprises must pay taxes according to state regulations. They are not permitted to evade taxes."

Various prefectural and county party committees must assign a deputy secretary to take charge of commune and brigade enterprises. Every commune and brigade must assign a deputy secretary to specially grasp commune and brigade enterprises.

#### HUNAN DAILY Editorial

HK150326Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Jul 78 HK

[HUNAN DAILY editorial: "Speed up the Development of Commune and Brigade Enterprises"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Our province has scored certain achievements in the development of commune and brigade enterprises. However, the speed of development is still not fast due to the gang of four's interference and sabotage. The development is also very uneven and is still lagging very far behind the demands of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. The discrepancies between Hunan and progressive provinces and municipalities are still very great. All our leaders must work twice as hard and vigorously speed up the development of commune and brigade enterprises.

We must formulate effective measures in order to speed up the development of commune and brigade enterprises. Commune and brigade enterprises will not be promoted if we just utter empty words and issue general calls without solving practical problems. All party committees must follow the spirit of the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. In connection with actual conditions in local areas and departments, party committees must formulate effective measures and grasp them solidly, tightly and well. Only by so doing can we guarantee the rapid and healthy development of commune and brigade enterprises.

#### HUNAN DAILY URGES FIGHTING DROUGHT, CRASH HARVESTING, SOWING

HK171300Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 15 Jul 78 HK

[Report on HUNAN DAILY editorial: "Mobilize Urgently and Fight Resolutely and Well the Battle Against Drought and To Crash Harvest and Crash Sow"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Crash harvesting and sowing have begun. The most important thing to bear in mind in crash harvesting and sowing is the idea "crash." We have won victory if we have crash sown at the right season and seized the time. This year's crash harvesting and sowing are different from those of last year. We must now fight drought while crash harvesting and sowing. We must crash harvest and sow well while we fight drought. We must vigorously fight drought during our crash harvesting and sowing.

We must rely on the activism, wisdom and strength of the masses in order to fight drought, crash harvest and sow well. The continuous and extensive "one criticism, two blows and three rectifications" movement, must be closely linked with actual conditions of fighting drought and crash harvesting and sowing, seriously implement the instructions of the party Central Committee and promote the Hsianghsiang County experience.

The editorial said in conclusion: Combatting drought and crash harvesting and sowing is the central task of the rural areas' current work. Various trades and professions must actively take action, concentrate the necessary manpower and financial and material resources and support the battle to fight drought, crash harvest and crash sow.

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All leaders must quickly go to the frontline of the battle, mobilize the masses and vigorously work with the masses. It is necessary to defeat the devil of drought, crash harvest and sow well and reap an all-round great bumper harvest this year.

#### HUPEH HOLDS MEETINGS TO STUDY HSIANGHSIANG EXPERIENCE

HK141244Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The Standing Committee of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting on 4 July and an enlarged meeting on 5 July to conscientiously study and discuss the experience of Hsianghsiang County in alleviating the burdens of the peasants as well as the important directive issued by the party Central Committee in disseminating this experience. The meetings looked into the measures for implementing the experience and the instruction. Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over the meetings. The enlarged meeting on 5 July was attended by Standing Committee members and by responsible comrades of all fronts at provincial level and from large factories, mines and enterprises.

The comrades present at the meetings unanimously held: "The problems existing in Hsianghsiang County also exist extensively in our provinces' rural areas. The Hsianghsiang County experience and the party Central Committee instruction are very important. The experience and instruction have dealt with current key rural problems and have satisfied the poor and lower-middle peasants' urgent demands and desires. The experience and instruction have an extremely great bearing on consolidating the collective economy of the people's communes, on strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, on rapidly developing agriculture, and on realizing the four modernizations. They will give an extremely great impetus to current agriculture, to crash-reaping and sowing, to antidrought work, to fighting hard in July, August and September and to reaping a big bumper agricultural harvest this year in our province."

The meetings demanded: "With the rectification spirit, all departments at provincial level, prefectural and county CCP committees, large factories and mines, and the party committees of universities and colleges must conscientiously study the Hsianghsiang County experience and the important party Central Committee instruction. They must publicize them on a large scale in order to make them know to every household and every person. They must adopt vigorous measures to resolutely implement them."

The meetings demanded: "Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and all prefectural CCP committees and fronts at provincial CCP Committee must analyze the experience and instruction in a concentrated way and further work out the measures for implementing them."

After the meetings, the provincial CCP Committee issued a circular, demanding that: 1. The leading members of all party committees and departments at provincial, prefectural and county levels must take the lead in seriously studying the experience and instruction. In accordance with the provisions of the central authorities, responsible comrades must personally convey in full the Hsianghsiang County experience and the party Central Committee instruction to the production brigade party branches and to the organization departments of all organs, enterprises, schools and units. They must organize all party organizations and the cadres and masses to seriously study and discuss them.

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2. In connection with actual conditions, we must examine our work. All party committees and the work groups sent to various places by the provincial CCP Committee must refer to the report made by the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee. Leading comrades must personally select the key points and immediately and penetratingly investigate and study the peasants' irrational burdens. They must thoroughly and clearly understand the situation, conduct analysis and put forward proper solutions. In accordance with the spirit of the documents, the farmland and water conservancy capital construction, industry, communications, capital construction, finance, trade, culture, education and public health departments must conduct investigation and study and examine their own work to see whether or not they have really supported agriculture, done good things for the peasants and implemented the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation.

3. We must closely link implementing the Hsianghsing County experience and the party Central Committee instruction with exposing and criticizing the gang of four; with carrying out the struggle of "two blows"; with rectifying the party, the work style and communes; with learning from Tachai in agriculture and with learning from Taching in industry; and with learning from Tachai and Taching in finance and trade.

4. All prefectural and municipal CCP committees and all fronts at provincial level must make reports on implementing the Hsianghsiang County experience and the party Central Committee instruction. They must also investigate and analyze the relevant situation.

Since the enlarged meeting ended, the provincial CCP Committee has sent leading comrades to all prefectures to conduct investigations and study.

#### HUPEH DAILY Editorial

HK141354Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 78 HK

[HUPEH DAILY 12 July editorial: "Reducing the Peasants' Burden Brooks No Delay"]

[Excerpts] The experience of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee on reducing the peasants' burdens as well as the important directive issued by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in disseminating this experience have dealt with the current key problem of developing agriculture rapidly. The experience and instruction are extremely important in guiding current rural work. They have an extremely great bearing on consolidating the collective economy of the people's communes, on strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and on developing agriculture rapidly.

In the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, all places in our province have scored certain achievements since last winter in turning chaos into order and in implementing the party's rural economic policies. In particular, by straightening out management and improving the calculation of workpoints on the basis of work done, they have initially eliminated equalitarian tendencies. The masses of peasants are satisfied. However, the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of being fake left but real right which was pushed by the gang of four has confused people's thinking and has not been completely eliminated. Even now some people still hold that left is better than right and that left is preferable to right. Some comrades fail to clearly understand the theory of uninterrupted revolution and the theory of the development of revolution by stages. Some people criticize things as being capitalist which in fact are not capitalist because they are allowed by the party's current policies. However, they are doing the things which should only be done in the future. They are aggravating the peasants' burdens. Production increases but income does not increase. People work more but do not get more. Distribution is not carried out as planned.

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This situation is still fairly extensive in our province. If we do not immediately conduct inspection, adopt measures and seriously solve them, the peasants' socialist activism cannot be fully mobilized and it will be impossible to develop agriculture rapidly.

We must deeply understand that to seriously implement the party's policies is to reduce the production teams' irrational burdens, is an important policy decision for fulfilling the general task for the new period and is urgently necessary for realizing the four modernizations. All party committees and all work departments must seriously examine whether or not they have really supported agriculture, done good things for the peasants and really implemented the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation. If we want to implement all party policies and mobilize the masses' activism, all leaders must seriously be rectified. All leaders must take the lead in implementing party policies and spontaneously uphold the seriousness of party policies. The party's various rural economic policies must be completely handed over to the masses, who will be allowed to supervise their implementation.

We must learn from the leadership style of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee, go among the masses, show concern for their livelihood and share good times and bad with them. On the basis of seriously studying the Hsianghsiang experience and the instruction of the central authorities, the party organizations of many places have now gone into action and are seriously and penetratingly investigating and studying the peasants' irrational burdens. This is a good start. When the problems which can be solved immediately are discovered during investigation, they must be solved without delay. When the problems need step by step solutions, we must put forward the feasible plans for solving them step by step. When the problems must be reported to upper levels, we must quickly make reports.

As long as we attach great importance to these extremely important problems, adopt serious and responsible attitudes and thoroughly solve the problems, the peasants' socialist activism will be fully mobilized, the further and victorious fulfillment of the plan for the development of our province's agricultural production will be guaranteed and we will be making necessary contributions to realizing the four modernizations.

KWANGSI'S CHIAO HSIAO-KUANG STRESSES RURAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

OW171131Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Nanning, 16 Jul--In order to do a still better job of popularizing the experiences of Hunan Province's Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee concerning the implementing of the party's policies and lessening the burden of the peasants and in order to carry out well the important instruction issued by the CCP Central Committee on the county's experience, the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee has transferred cadres from the regional CCP Committee's office of policy study and the political department for rural areas and from various departments of finance and trade. The cadres have been reassigned to form three teams to investigate the implementation of rural economic policies. This occurs at a time when the regional CCP Committee has organized cadres throughout the region to seriously study and discuss Hsianghsiang County's experience and the instruction of the CCP Central Committee. The three teams have been dispatched to Pingtung, Hsincheng, Lingshan and other counties to conduct investigations on rural economic policies.

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Prior to the departure of the investigation teams, Chiao Hsiao-kuang, first secretary of the autonomous regional CCP Committee joined the people in studying and formulating eight subjects for the teams to investigate. Subjects are:

1. The issue of how to lessen the burden of production teams, reduce the number of non-productive personnel and the amount of nonproductive expenditures.
2. The problems that must be further solved in implementing the principle of "to each according to his work."
3. The problem regarding the purchase prices for farm and sideline products, the problem of encouraging persons to sell such products and the problem of procuring proper household sideline products from commune members.
4. The problem regarding the development of the production teams' diversified economic activities, and the problem of establishing proper household sideline production for commune members.
5. Several problems regarding how to respect the autonomy of production teams within the framework of state plans (including planning and management).
6. Problems that need to be solved to further develop hog raising by the collective and commune members.
7. Problems that need to be solved in shaping policies to strengthen the management of commune and brigade-run enterprises and make use of the income from those enterprises.
8. The problem regarding the management of rural trade fairs. Chiao Hsiao-kuang said: In the course of investigation it is necessary to pay attention to the study of past regulations regarding the implementation of the economic policies for rural areas in the autonomous region and regard them as references in studying the CCP Central Committee instruction. At the same time, attention must be paid to the problems put forward by cadres and the masses that need to be solved immediately.

#### HSU SHIH-YU CANTON PLA POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK170951Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 17 Jul 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Canton PLA units recently held a political work conference. In close connection with reality, the participants seriously studied the documents of the All-Army Political Work Conference, clearly understood the orientation, tasks and methods of political work under the new historical conditions, obtained a clear picture of the status and role of political work, considered measures for implementing political work, and strengthened their confidence and sense of responsibility in regard to doing a good job of political work. Over 1,000 political work cadres at and above regimental level from various units attended the conference.

The participants seriously studied Chairman Mao's talk at the Enlarged Central Work Conference, the important speeches of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng at the All-Army Political Work Conference, the important report of Wei Kuo-ching, director of the PLA General Political Department, and other documents of the conference.

During the conference, Commander Hsu Shih-yu visited a number of units to take part in their forums. He cited his own experiences to recount to the conference participants the army's glorious traditions in political work. He demanded that all leading cadres take the lead in implementing the spirit of the All-Army Political Work Conference and set a fine example in reviving and carrying forward the army's glorious traditions in political work.

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Commissar Hsiang Chung-hua studied the documents together with the participants and analyzed and looked into problems with them. He discovered that, when talking about problems, some comrades had much to say about phenomena but made little analysis of their essence. Therefore, he guided everyone to tightly grasp exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four--the key link--to link Lin Piao and the gang of four for criticism, to link the 10th and 11th line struggles for investigation, to get a clear picture of the crimes committed by them and their factional network in the Canton PLA units in pushing a counterrevolutionary revisionist line and sabotaging the army's political work, and to wash away their pernicious influence.

The participants examined the following measures on how to implement from the reality of the units:

1. Thoroughly wage the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four. It is necessary to continue to unfold the movement of exposure, criticism and investigation, and to completely wash away the pernicious influence of Lin Piao, the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network in the Canton PLA units.
2. Do a good job of rectifying all leadership groups and political organs.
3. Strengthen the building of the ranks of cadres.
4. Insure that regular ideological and political work is carried out in the course of doing all tasks.

#### BRIEFS

**WUHAN PRODUCTS CRITICIZED**--On 11 June, the Hangchow sewing machine plant party committee wrote a letter to responsible comrades of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee to criticize the quality of products of the Wuhan light industrial machinery plant. The letter complained of delays in delivery of goods, high prices and poor quality. The Hangchow sewing machine plant party committee hoped that leaders of the provincial CCP Committee would investigate the product quality and help solve this problem. Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and first vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Ku Ta-chun, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and acting first secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee; and Chang Chin-hsien, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the provincial Industry and Communications Office, issued notices on 14 and 17 June. They instructed departments concerned and the Wuhan light industrial machinery plant to take a serious view of this matter and to check on product quality. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 78 HK]

**HAINAN CULTIVATES RICE**--The cadres and commune members in Hainan region have achieved good results in intermediate rice production. Intermediate rice seedlings have been transplanted over 700,000 mou, up 410,000 mou as compared with last year. Wanning County organized 70,000 people to transplant intermediate rice seedlings. They have overfulfilled the task of transplanting 80,000 mou of rice seedlings in about half a month. Chiungshai County has transplanted 103,000 mou of intermediate rice seedlings, up 30,000 mou as compared with last year. Chiungshan County has transplanted 93,000 mou of rice seedlings in a month or so, surpassing the area of last year. At present, Hainan region has sown 80.08 million catties of late rice seeds, plowed 2.05 million mou of fields gathered nearly 40 million piculs of manure and transplanted 920,000 mou of seedlings. [Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 Jul 78 HK]

**KWEICHOW MEETING CALLS FOR FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT**

HK171208Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on 14 July which demanded that the province implement the spirit of the document on the experiences of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee, Hunan, lighten the unreasonable burdens on the peasants, and urgently mobilize to fight drought and reap a bumper harvest this year. (Chu Yao-kuo), first secretary of Huishui County CCP Committee, introduced his county's experiences in studying and implementing the spirit of the document. Wu Su, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke on the struggle against drought. Ma Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, made an important speech.

The conference pointed out: The province has rapidly transmitted the spirit of the document on Hsianghsiang's experiences. The masses have been greatly encouraged by this and pledged to implement it. Party organizations must check on their local situation in the light of Hsianghsiang's experiences and take effective steps to reduce the unreasonable burdens on the peasants and fully mobilize the masses' activism.

The conference held: July, August and September are the key months for reaping a bumper harvest for the whole year. It is necessary to do a good job of crop tending. "At present, there is a serious drought throughout the province that is seriously menacing the fight for an all-round bumper harvest this year." The cadres and masses have already urgently taken action to fight the drought and great success has been scored in many places. The party, government, army and people in the province should immediately mobilize to struggle against drought and to protect the growing crops. The following tasks should be grasped well:

1. All leaders should go to the frontline of the struggle against drought and lead the masses to conduct the struggle. The provincial organs are dispatching 60 work groups led by responsible comrades to the basic levels. The prefectures, municipalities and counties should also send large numbers of cadres to the frontline. These cadres should publicize Hsianghsiang's experiences and help the communes and brigades to wage the struggle against drought.
2. Fight a people's war to protect the crops from drought. All manpower and materials should be concentrated for this purpose. Everything possible should be done to increase the irrigated area, including artificial rain-making and tapping underground water sources.
3. All available machinery and implements for fighting drought should be used and fuel and spare parts for them should be supplied in good time. Departments concerned must fully support this work.
4. While fighting drought, it is necessary to do a good job of summer crop tending, especially in places where water is available and where the crops have been relatively unaffected by the drought. These places should work hard to improve yields and reap a still greater bumper harvest. It is necessary to plant late autumn crops in a big way in order to recoup the losses caused by drought.

**KWEICHOW DAILY Editorial**

HK171212Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 78 HK

[KWEICHOW DAILY editorial: "Launch a People's War To Fight Drought and Reap a Bumper Harvest"--date not given]

[Summary] "At present, agricultural production in the province is seriously threatened by summer drought. The whole party and people must urgently mobilize to struggle against this calamity.

"This year's drought started early and has developed fiercely. Summer drought in the province usually begins in mid-July, but this year it began at the end of June." Over the past 10 days or so, a third of the province's rice crop has suffered from a shortage of water and much of the corn crop is also affected. We must fully assess this situation.

We must fight a battle of emancipation in agriculture this year and reap a bumper harvest. We demand that every member of the province's rural population increase grain production by 100 catties. In the spring, we overcame a drought which had lasted more than 100 days and reaped a good summer-grain harvest. Now that a summer drought is with us and may be followed by a late summer drought, we must learn from the Tachai spirit, resolutely combat drought and reap a bumper harvest. It is completely possible to do this.

In connection with the struggle against drought, it is necessary to publicize the experiences of Hsianghsiang County, Hunan, in reducing the unreasonable burdens on the peasants. All leaders must resolutely implement the central instructions on this matter.

#### SZECHWAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON JUDICIARY WORK

HK180845Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 17 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] A Szechwan provincial people's judiciary work conference was recently held in Chengtu. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the National Judiciary Work Conference, criticized the line and crimes of the gang of four, and pledged to improve work so as to serve the fulfillment of the four modernizations. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees attended the meeting. Lu Ta-tung, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke.

The conference pointed out: "In common with all other fronts, the situation on the province's judiciary work front is excellent. The mental outlook of the cadres and policemen has undergone a profound change. A new atmosphere has appeared in judiciary work, stimulating the development of the excellent situation throughout the province. However, while fully affirming the achievements, we must not be in the least complacent. We must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, implement the spirit of the Eighth National People's Judiciary Work Conference, and do a thoroughly good job of this work in order to meet the demands of the general task for the new period and insure the smooth progress of socialist revolution and construction."

The participants exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging judiciary work. "They exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary fallacies of Liu Chieh-ting, Chang Hsi-ting and other confidants of the gang of four in Szechwan in viciously attacking the judicial organs."

The conference pointed out: The gang of four seriously sabotaged the judicial organs. It is necessary to completely wash away their pernicious influence, turn chaos into order and better implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. "The third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four is a process of both destroying and building. It is necessary to closely integrate exposing and criticizing the gang of four with conducting rectification and continue to do a good job of criticizing one thing and rectifying two."

The participants seriously looked into the questions of implementing the new constitution and further strengthening the socialist legal system, and held that the judicial organs must take the lead in this respect. The people's courts must carry out their work under the party's absolute leadership. Judicial organs must do a good job of implementing party policies.

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TIENTSIN MUNICIPAL CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS DENUNCIATION RALLY

SK161102Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Guided by the important instruction of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to Tientsin Municipality, the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee held a denunciation rally attended by 100,000 people successively on 12 and 13 July. At the rally, they deepened exposure and criticism against the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program and against the serious errors of certain responsible persons in Tientsin Municipality who had closely followed the antiparty clique of Lin Piao and the gang of four and faithfully carried out their counterrevolutionary revisionist political and organizational lines. All participants decided to unswervingly implement the party's line of the 11th National CCP Congress, to earnestly carry out the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, to surmount resistance of all kinds, to promptly eliminate the evil results of the gang of four's serious sabotage and errors of line committed by certain responsible persons in Tientsin Municipality, and to catch up with the advancing pace of the whole country, so as to enable Tientsin Municipality to bring about a powerful development in socialist revolution and construction.

The main site of the rally, the municipal people's gymnasium, and the 113 additional sites throughout the municipality were permeated with a militant atmosphere of revolutionary mass criticism. Attending the rally at the main site were responsible comrades of the Tientsin Municipal CCP and Revolutionary committees including Lin Hu-chia, Huang Chih-kang, Wang I, (Li Cheng), (Chang Pai-san), (Fan Ju-sheng), Wang Chung-nien, (Hu Chao-heng), Wang Chang-ying, Ma Hsiu-chung, Pai Hua, Wang En-hui, Li Chung-yuan and Chao Chun, responsible persons of the various departments and committee of the municipal party and revolutionary committees, and responsible persons of the various wards, counties and bureaus. Responsible comrade of the Tientsin Garrison (Chao Chung-nam) and responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed in Tientsin (Yen Tsung-mao) and (Yang Tzu-an) also attended.

Comrade Lin Hu-chia, first secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and (Fan Ju-sheng), secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee, presided over the rally in succession. Pai Hua of the Propaganda Department of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee, (Shih Tien) of TIENTSIN DAILY, (Ma Jui-hua) of the Organization Department of the municipal party committee, (Tsang Kuo-ping) of Nankai University, (Lu Ting) of the office of the municipal party committee and (Kao Tien-hsin) of the Paotai County CCP Committee made critical remarks at the rally. Those comrades, in line with realities and stating a large number of facts, angrily exposed and criticized the gang of four's towering crimes in pushing the counter-revolutionary political program, as well as serious errors committed by Tientsin's certain responsible persons who had closely followed the antiparty clique of Lin Piao and the gang of four and faithfully carried out their counterrevolutionary revisionist political line and organizational line.

From 1974 to the downfall of the gang of four, the renegade Chiang Ching came to Tientsin eight times and launched a series of conspiratorial activities. Certain responsible persons in Tientsin Municipality were at Chiang Ching's beck and call, feverishly spread the antiparty sinister speeches of the gang of four, especially those of Chiang Ching and her confidants, shot three arrows at the same time by using the criticism against Lin Piao and Confucius, advocated making innuendos by using history--assessment of the Legalist school and criticism of the Confucian school--directed arrows at Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and other leading comrades of the central authorities,

fostered false typical examples in so-called "grasping class struggle in the realm of the superstructure," produced antiparty literary and art works, created counter-revolutionary public opinion for the gang of four's usurpation of party and state power and for Chiang Ching's vain attempt to become an empress, actively pushed ahead the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program, strove to be the first to attack by name, to take different actions and to viciously deal blows to and persecute Vice Chairman Teng and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, dealt serious blows to, persecuted and rejected a great number of revolutionary cadres, model workers, revolutionary intellectuals and scientific and technological personnel, and concocted many important trumped-up and framed-up cases and false accusations. After the downfall of the gang of four, they deliberately procrastinated in seriously reexamining and thoroughly reversing the verdicts.

The comrades who spoke also cited numerous facts in exposing and criticizing certain responsible persons in Tientsin for running counter to Chairman Mao's instruction concerning the cultivation of revolutionary successors and to the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young generations, for vigorously admitting new party members and promoting cadres on a crash basis, and for bringing about serious impurities in the ideology, organization and work style of the some leading bodies of the municipal party committee.

All participants indignantly exposed and criticized the grave mistakes of certain responsible persons in the municipality in failing to implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress after the downfall of the gang of four, especially after this congress was held.

At the conclusion of the rally, Comrade Huang Chih-kang, second secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, delivered an important speech. In his speech, he said: It is a vital struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary crimes and the severe errors of certain responsible persons in Tientsin in faithfully carrying out the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line. We must utilize time effectively and concentrate our energy on launching this major campaign. We must not call off the battle until we have achieved complete victory. All fronts, localities and units should convey the spirit of this rally and the speeches of exposure and criticism to the masses, and organize cadres and people in sincerely discussing the spirit of this rally. Fully utilizing the materials exposed and criticized at this rally and in light of their own realities, fronts, localities and units should carry out thorough exposure and criticism against the gang of four's crimes committed in Tientsin and against the severe errors of certain responsible persons in Tientsin.

Comrade Huang Chih-kang called on all leading cadres to be politically firm, take a clear-cut stand, be closely associated with their actual situation, take the lead in exposing and criticizing, promote the development of the campaign in depth and rapidly whip up an upsurge in exposing and criticizing the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program.

1. All party committees must literally grasp this campaign effectively. Units at or above the levels of ward, county and bureau must first of all satisfactorily launch the campaigns of their own organs. Only by satisfactorily unfolding their own campaigns can they take the initiative in handling well the campaign of their subordinate units.

2. It is imperative to properly solve the key problems of leading organs at the various levels. Based on different circumstances, efforts should be made to carry out necessary reshuffles in leading bodies of some units, to replenish or enhance others and to dispatch work groups to a small number of units in order to help them.

3. All leading persons must go to grassroots level units, conduct investigation and study, and know the circumstances of their own fields, localities and units like the palms of their hands. They should not half-heartedly make a living or direct the campaign. They should direct the campaign according to the different situations of departments or units, putting forth concrete demands, differentiating the time when the campaign is carried out and bringing about a change in generalized leading methods.

4. It is necessary to grasp well the ideological mobilization work in the course of the campaign. In view of the problems of the different times and in light of the different conditions of personnel, careful ideological work should be carried out. As for talk or deeds which are unfavorable to the campaign and the revolutionary unity and are for evil trends, it is essential to boldly grasp and control them. We should prevent bourgeois factionalism from raising its head. We would like to say in all seriousness to those who provoke bourgeois factionalism that they should desist from doing so before it is too late and that if they continue their wrong doing, they will be held fully responsible. The more serious the problems are, the more strictly they will be handled.

5. It is imperative to keep watch over the most advanced and the most backward so as to bring the majority along in the middle category. Attention should be paid to discovering typical examples, summing up and popularizing the experiences of advanced units and linking work at selected spots with that in entire areas. It is necessary to enhance supervision and investigation and give concrete assistance to the units which do not carry out the campaign effectively.

6. It is necessary to heighten revolutionary vigilance and strictly prevent bad elements from disrupting and creating disturbances. We should ruthlessly deal telling blows to the sabotage activities of the class enemies and criminals, resolutely safeguard the socialist legal system and ensure the smooth development of the campaign.

Comrade Huang Chih-kang stated in conclusion: After this rally is over, we should take actions to a further extent to rapidly whip up an upsurge in exposure-criticism-investigation work, to persist in using the key link to promote other things, to pay simultaneous attention to the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle and the struggle for production and scientific experiment, to promote faster development in production and other work, to energetically propagate the general task for the new period and the new constitution in order to make the four modernizations strike deeper roots in the hearts of the people, to step up our efforts to implement the party's various policies, to arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and people, to restore and carry forward the party's excellent tradition and work style, to adhere to the mass line and seek truth from facts, and to integrate theory with practice. There must be less empty talk and more hard work. Efforts should be made to do our work with thunder-like violence and wind-like swiftness and by seizing every minute and every second. We should manage our assigned duties without dragging our feet. Efforts should be made to adhere to principles, to dare to struggle and be good at waging struggle and to lead the masses to wrest victories. We should painstakingly strive to work energetically and perseveringly, resolutely fulfill the demand of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee concerning the achievement of greater successes within 3 years, rapidly improve the advancement of Tientsin Municipality, create a new situation in Tientsin Municipality's socialist revolution and construction, swiftly catch up with the pace of the advanced units throughout the country and make greater contributions to the realization of the four modernizations of our country.

HEILUNGKIANG, KIRIN HEIGHTEN GRAIN PRODUCTION EFFORTS

OW150819Y Peking NCNA in English 0725 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--Heilungkiang Province and the central plain of Kirin Province in northeast China are stepping up efforts to build themselves into major marketable grain producers for the state.

Potential for expanding grain production is enormous in Heilungkiang Province which has 8.6 million hectares of good cultivated land and 6.6 million hectares of fertile land that can be opened up as well as plentiful water resources. Since the beginning of the year, the provincial leadership has been leading the peasants in farm improvements and using scientific farming methods to get high and stable yields from their cultivated land. The logistics of better utilizing the province's 46,000 tractors and other farm machinery has also been tackled. Sixty percent of the sowing was done by machines this year, 10 percent more than last year. Much effort has also gone into land reclamation. Over 300,000 hectares have been opened up--92 percent of the year's total reclamation plan. Of this, 110,000 hectares have been planted to soybeans and other autumn-harvested crops. Most of the crops are growing well.

On Kirin Province's Sunliao Plain, the terrain is gently rolling and covered with a thick layer of black soil. The plain has abundant rainfall and a fair amount of mechanization. Its main crops of soybeans, sorghum, maize, millet and rice make it one of China's major granaries. The Kirin provincial party committee has designated 28 counties on the Sunliao Plain as marketable-grain-base counties. This year, most of the province's 4,000 state allotted tractors have been distributed to these 28 counties which have 60 percent of the province's population and 75 percent of its cultivated land, and which produce 80 percent of its grain.

YANG I-CHEN ADDRESSES LEARN FROM HSIANGHSIANG MEETING

OW160527Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has circulated throughout the country the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee's experience in reducing irrational burdens of the peasants and has issued an important directive in this regard. In order to swiftly implement the foregoing experience and directive, the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee recently held an enlarged meeting attended by responsible comrades of provincial-level departments.

The participants carefully read the report on Hsianghsiang's experience and the directive of the central authorities, and in line with the actual situation in Heilungkiang Province, conscientiously reviewed the implementation of the party's economic policies in the rural areas, heard the reports of the departments concerned and studied and adopted concrete methods for implementing the party Central Committee's directive.

Comrade Yang I-chen, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the meeting and delivered an important speech. He said: Hsianghsiang's experience and the central authorities' directive are important and perfectly suit Heilungkiang Province's situation. We must do a good job in relaying and implementing the central authorities' directive and try to whip up a high tide throughout the province in vigorously studying and reviewing its implementation. It is necessary to integrate the implementation of the central authorities' directive, the study of Hsianghsiang's experience and the execution of policies with the "one criticism, two blows, three consolidations" movement and conduct comprehensive planning and overall arrangements.

After conscientious study and all-round discussions, the provincial CCP Committee adopted a resolution on the effective study and implementation of the guidelines of the central authorities' directive. It issued a circular to all party organizations throughout the province to the effect that:

1. The work of relaying and implementing the central authorities' directive must be successfully carried out and a high tide in vigorously studying, publicizing and implementing the directive created. All leaders should muster their forces to select typical units to serve as models and sum up and promote their advanced experience throughout the province.
2. A thorough investigation should be conducted regarding the irrational burdens on the peasants. All prefectures, leagues, municipalities, counties, bureaus and provincial organs should coordinate the efforts of leading cadres and the masses, act in accordance with the central authorities' directive and select a number of communes, production brigades and teams to investigate the irrational burdens on the peasants.
3. The implementation of the central authorities' directive and the study of Hsianghsiang's experience should be integrated with the "one criticism, two blows, three consolidations" movement. It is necessary to combat the attempts to harass and harm the peasants and undermine the foundation of socialist agriculture, oppose equalitarianism and ensure that he who works more receives more pay.
4. The implementation of the central authorities' directive should not merely be regarded as the task of agricultural departments. It is the work of the entire party and is related to all trades and professions.
5. Leadership over specific matters should be strengthened, all units should have specific plans for implementing the guidelines contained in the central authorities' directive. In the course of implementation, they should conscientiously review their work and solve problems in a down-to-earth manner.

#### KIRIN'S WANG EN-MAO PARTICIPATES IN BUILDING GRAIN BASE

OW151130Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0200 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Changchun, 13 Jul--To seriously implement the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, Kirin Province has adopted active measures to speed up the construction of commercial grain bases on its central plain.

After many serious discussions, the Kirin provincial CCP and revolutionary committees have designated 28 counties in central Kirin--including Yushu, Nungan, Tehui, Chiutai, Huaite, Lishu, Itung, Fuyu, South Gorlos, Yungchi, Shulan, Hailung, Tungliao, Panshih, Huinan, and Liuho--as commercial grain counties. With 60 percent of the population and 75 percent of the acreage in the province, these 28 counties produce more than 80 percent of the province' foodgrains and commercial grain.

This year the provincial party and revolutionary committees stressed construction of these commercial grain bases. Chang Shih-ying, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and five other leading comrades have gone to work in Fuyu, Nungan, Chiutai and Yungchi counties. Wang En-mao, first secretary of the provincial party committee, and six other leading comrades have personally taken charge of work in Itung, Tehui, Yushu, Huaite, Shuangyang, Shulan and other counties which were also designated as coordination points. The provincial party committee has formed over 700 cadres of various provincial organizations into work teams and dispatched them to Nungan, Fuyu, Chiutai, Yungchi and other counties to assist in launching the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

During the past several years, because the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," sabotaged the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and undermined the party's economic policies in the rural areas, construction of the 28 commercial grain bases in central Kirin was a failure, agricultural development in most counties was slow, and the amount of commercial grain and agricultural sideline products delivered to the state decreased.

In view of this situation, the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees have mobilized the masses to penetratingly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," to criticize the crimes of the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee for refusing to learn from Tachai and undermining the construction of commercial grain bases, to distinguish right and wrong in the political line, and to implement the party's economic policies in the rural areas, thus giving full play to the enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses to build socialism.

The provincial party and revolutionary committees have also strengthened the leading groups of these counties in line with the local situations and in line with the results of their investigations. They have also given energetic support to these counties by allocating to them tractors, chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, agricultural materials and funds. This year, the majority of the more than 4,000 tractors allocated to Kirin Province by the state have been given to these commercial grain counties.

Yushu, Tehui, Yungchi, Shulan and Nungan counties on Kirin's central plain, with the assistance of the provincial party committee, have also mapped out practical construction plans. The provincial party committee recently called a meeting of representatives of these five counties to discuss matters concerning the formulation of plans for construction of commercial grain bases. The representatives urged the other 23 counties designated as commercial grain bases to also devise practical construction plans. It instructed that the plan for each commercial grain county must be personally worked out by a responsible comrade and that all the plans must be reliable, precise and effective.

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WANG EN-MAO ATTENDS NATIONAL FORUM ON WORLD ISSUES IN KIRIN

SK141520Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Jul 78 SK

[Text] The National Forum on World Economic and Scientific Research Planning opened on the morning of 13 June at the provincial hostel in Changchun. Attending the forum were some 300 representatives from some 50 units including departments and committees concerned at national level, research institutes concerned of various provinces and municipalities, various colleges and universities, publication departments, and the World Economy Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. (Huan Hsiang), responsible person of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Comrade Sung I-ping, director of the Political Department of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, were present at the opening ceremony. Also present were Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and other responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Chang Shih-ying, Sung Chieh-han, Tsung Hsi-yun, Sung Chen-ting, and An Chih-wen. Comrade (Chien Ching-jui), director of the World Economy Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, delivered an opening speech. He expounded on the important significance of the forum and the major subjects to be discussed. He called on participants to hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and, taking the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and the theory of Lenin on imperialism and proletarian revolution and, particularly, Chairman Mao's thesis on differentiation the three worlds as guidance, thoroughly emancipate their minds, break with convention and make a breakthrough into forbidden areas. He also called on participating comrades to proceed from reality in doing things, and observe, study and analyze, in a truth-seeking manner, the new problems emerging from the world economy, so as to enable our scientific research plans to closely serve the current struggles, the realization of the four socialist modernizations and the promotion of the revolution, of the world. He said: With the kind concern of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the vigorous support of leading comrades of the various departments concerned, and through the concerted efforts of all participants, this forum will surely successfully carry out its tasks and push our study of the world economy to a new stage.

Comrade Sung Chen-ting, Standing Committee member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, also spoke at the opening ceremony. He said that this forum gave us a very good opportunity for study. On behalf of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees, he extended cordial greetings to this forum held in Changchun, and expressed gratitude to economic experts and scholars from the central authorities and various provinces and municipalities.

On the afternoon of 13 June, Comrade (Huan Hsiang) made an important report. The forum will continue to listen to academic reports.

LIAONING LEADERS ATTEND PEKING OPERA-BALLET PERFORMANCE

SK180934Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] Following a comforting performance at Taching oilfield and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, the China Opera and Ballet Troupe went to Shenyang to present a performance at the invitation of the Liaoning Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, giving its premiere on the evening of 15 July in Chunghua Theater.

Attending the performance were responsible comrades of the party, government and army, including First Secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee Tseng Shao-shan; Second Secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and Vice Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee Jen Chung-i; Third Secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and Vice Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee Huang Ou-tung; political commissar of the PLA Shenyang units Kan Wei-han; and the workers, peasants and soldiers, totaling more than 2,000 people.

Director of the Liaoning Cultural Bureau, (Lu Su) and head of the China Opera and Ballet Troupe Li Po spoke before the performance. At intermission, leading comrades including Tseng Shao-shan, Jen Chung-i, Huang Ou-tung and Kan Wei-han received the head of the China Opera and Ballet Troupe and some performers in the lounge. After the performance, Tseng Shao-shan and other comrades of the party, government and army mounted the stage, shook hands with each performer and congratulated them. They had a souvenir photograph taken with the performers.

#### BRIEFS

KIRIN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT--The Kirin provincial industrial and communications front has made outstanding achievements in the first half of 1978. Industrial production surpassed the previous peak. By the end of June the front had fulfilled 47.6 percent of the total industrial output value, showing an increase over the corresponding period of 1977 by 13.1 percent and over the previous peak of 8.1 percent. Changchun and Kirin municipalities, Tunghua and Paicheng prefectures, as well as a large number of major enterprises such as the Kirin Chemical Industry Company, the Tunghua Mining Administrative Bureau, the Tunghua Iron and Steel Company, the Kirin Provincial Petroleum Campaign Command, the Changchun No 1 motor vehicle plant, the Changchun tractor plant and the Liaoyuan Mining Administrative Bureau fulfilled more than half of their annual plans by midyear. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 78 SK]

LIAONING INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS--On 30 June, the industrial and communications front of Liaoning Province fulfilled the state assigned semiannual plan. Output of 40 major products, including raw coal, iron ore, dressed coal, crude oil, natural gas, chemical fertilizers, nitric acid, cement, sheet glass and tractors, reached the goal of fulfilling more than one-half of the annual production plan by mid-year. Among those 40 products, output of 49 products, including steel, steel products, crude oil and chemical fertilizer, increased by more than 30 percent as compared to that of the corresponding period of 1977. The situation in coal and electricity production was especially good. In the first half of 1978, Liaoning increased the output of raw coal by 10.3 percent over that of 1977; five coal mining administrations--Jushun, Penhsi, Peipiao, Nanpiao and Pingchuan--fulfilled the goal of fulfilling more than one-half of the annual production plan by mid-year. [Shenyang, Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 78 SK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTHWEST REGION

M 1

SUNG PING ATTENDS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CONFERENCE

HK141414Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Jul 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Kansu provincial and Lanchow municipal revolutionary committees held a joint mobilization rally on environmental protection in the Lanchow area on 8 July to convey and implement the important instructions of a leading central comrade and to mobilize the people throughout the municipality to do well in environmental protection work. Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Ko Shih-ying and Chuan Shing-yuan, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Wang Yao-hua, secretary of the Lanchow Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; and (Hsia Shih-cheng), deputy political commissar of the Kansu Provincial Military District, attended the rally. Comrade Ko Shih-ying presided and conveyed the important instructions of a leading central comrade on doing well in environmental protection. Comrade Wang Yao-hua gave a mobilization report. Comrade Sung Ping spoke at the rally.

Comrade Sung Ping pointed out: Environmental protection work is very important. The Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has attached great importance to environmental protection work in the Lanchow area. A leading central comrade even gave important instructions on this problem recently. All this is a great encouragement and education to us. We must mobilize the masses to boldly carry out propaganda and tightly grasp the implementation of the important instructions of a leading central comrade in order to promote environmental protection work.

WANG FENG ATTENDS LITERATURE, ART MEETING IN SINKIANG

OW160612Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Federation of Literary and Art Circles held an enlarged plenary session in Urumchi from 8 through 13 July. The session announced the resumption of activities of the following organizations: The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the chapters of the unions of Chinese writers, drama workers, musicians, artists, dance workers and photographers.

The session conveyed and studied the guidelines of the third enlarged meeting held by the Third National Committee of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. In light of the actual conditions of the literary and art front in the region, the participants penetratingly exposed and criticized the gang of four. They discussed the questions of how to readjust the party's policy on literature and art, how to promote the flourishing of literary and art creations and how to build up the ranks of writers and artists.

Attending the meeting were 300 persons, including members of the Committee of the Regional Federation of Literary and Art Circles, members of the committees of the regional federation's various affiliated organizations, responsible comrades concerned in various prefectures and municipalities and amateur and professional writers and artists from various areas and PLA units.

During the session, responsible comrades of the regional party and government organizations and the Sinkiang PLA units Wang Feng, Liu Chen, Kuo Lin-hsiang, Chou Jen-shan, Ssu-mai-i Ai-mai-ti, Chang Shih-kung, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Cheng San-sheng, Li Yung-ho, Tan Yu-lin, Chang Chieh-cheng, Wei Yu-chu, (Ai-te-tso-fu Ha-ssu-mu), (Lu Ting-hsuan), (Ma Sheng), Yang Ko, (Tan Chin-tsao), (Hou Liang), Li Chia-yu and (Li Kuang), as well as responsible comrades of the regional CPPCC Committee, received the participants in the session and attended a soiree together with them.

Comrade Wang Feng encouraged writers and artists of various nationalities to create more and better literary and art works in order to offer such works as presents on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC next year.

Comrade (Kung Ko), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the regional party committee and director of the Culture Bureau of the regional Revolutionary Committee, conveyed the guidelines of the third enlarged meeting of the Third National Committee of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles to the sessions' participants, this which greatly educated and inspired them.

Comrade (Tan Chin-tsao), Standing Committee member of the regional party committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the regional party committee, delivered an important speech at the session on behalf of the Propaganda Department. After reviewing the history of the development of literature and art in the region and of the struggle in this field, he explicitly pointed out: Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the party's nationality policy and with the kind concern of Premier Chou, the socialist literature and art of the people of various nationalities in Sinkiang have continuously developed in the course of the struggle and have realized tremendous achievements. During the 17 years before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line always predominated in the literary and art field despite serious interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and local national splittism. The regional Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the various unions under it, as assistants to the party in the literary and art field, did a great deal of work and made remarkable achievements. Comrade (Tan Chin-tsao) discussed the following four points concerning the future tasks in the literary and art field?

1. It is necessary to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and to carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.
2. It is necessary to comprehensively implement the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and to promote the flourishing of socialist literary and art creations by people of various nationalities in the region.
3. It is necessary to strengthen the building of the ranks of writers and artists and to organize a massive contingent of writers and artists of various nationalities.
4. It is necessary to strengthen party leadership over the work in literature and art and to improve the work of the departments in charge of literature and art.

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NORTHWEST REGION

Comrade (Tan Chin-tsao) emphatically pointed out: The exposure and criticism of the gang of four is the key link to be grasped in all work. We must firmly grasp this key link. The gang of four concocted the theory that literature and art were under the "dictatorship of the sinister line," went all out to cook up conspiratorial literature and art, pursued a counterrevolutionary revisionist line on literature and art and practiced fascist cultural autocracy and policy of muffling those engaged in, literature and art. Thus, their pernicious influence is deepseated and widespread in Sinkiang's literary and art circles and the harm they did is serious. We must never underestimate their pernicious influence in this regard. A new situation has occurred in the region's literary and art circles in recent years. The exposure, criticism and investigation movement has developed step by step. The party's policies on literature and art, cadres, intellectuals and nationalities are being implemented. The enthusiasm of writers and artists of various nationalities is being aroused, and activities involving literary and art creations are being carried out vigorously. However, we should note that our region's literary and art circles have only just begun to expose and criticize the gang of four for their interference in and sabotage of the socialist literature and art of various nationalities and that there are many problems to be further exposed. It will take a great deal of effort and time to fight the third campaign well to expose and criticize the gang of four and to further distinguish right from wrong in ideology, theory and line. We must endeavor to catch up with other areas and push forward our region's work in literature and art as soon as possible.

Comrade (Wu Chiu-yun), chairman of the regional Federation of Literary and Art Circles, delivered a closing speech at the session. Amid warm applause, the session unanimously adopted a proposal made by the regional Federation of Literary and Art circles to the writers and artists of various nationalities in Sinkiang.

#### WANG FENG ADDRESSES SINKIANG ANIMAL HUSBANDRY CONFERENCE

OW170436Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] After 11 days of meetings, the Sinkiang regional animal husbandry work conference successfully completed all planned tasks and came to a victorious close on 15 July. On the morning on 15 July, Wang Feng, first secretary of the autonomous regional CCP Committee and chairman of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee, delivered an important speech at the meeting. He emphatically pointed out the excellent situation of animal husbandry in the autonomous region, and emphasized that in order to make still greater development, we must resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies and bring into play the socialist initiative of the herdsmen of various nationalities. Comrade Wang Feng called on the cadres and the herdsmen to [words indistinct] and make still greater contributions to building Sinkiang into an animal husbandry base of our great socialist motherland and into an iron "great wall" for combating and preventing revisionism.

Liu Chen, second secretary of the autonomous regional party committee and commander of the Sinkiang PLA units, presided over the 15 July session. After discussions, the conference formulated plans for rapidly developing animal husbandry in Sinkiang and for building big bases of fine wool sheep, Sanpei mutton sheep, Aletai ewes and beef cattle in Sinkiang. The conference emphatically pointed out: building large-scale grassland capital construction projects and improving conditions for animal husbandry is the best way to bring about high and stable production. We must regard the building of grassland capital construction projects as our major task in the course of building the pastoral areas.

HONG KONG, MACAO CORRESPONDENTS VISIT HEILUNGKIANG BORDER REGION

Pay Respects To Martyrs

HK170258Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 16 Jul 78 p 1 HK

[TA KUNG PAO 15 July special dispatch from its special correspondent Tang Chia-shin in Chiamussu]

[Text] A TA KUNG PAO correspondent has gone to the border region of Heilungkiang, the outpost for combating revisionism, where he visited the tomb of the martyrs who died during the counterattacks to defend Chenpao Island on 15 July. The five principal tablets placed on the tomb of respect were inscribed with the names of: Yu Ching-yang, Chen Shao-kuang, Wang Ching-jung, Yang Lin and Sun Cheng-min. These martyrs sacrificed their lives in the two battles.

Some 30,000 people came to pay respect to the martyrs last year. They came from 29 provinces, municipalities and regions throughout the country. It was in fact the first time that correspondents from Hong Kong and Macao have stood before the tomb of antirevisionist heroes. Filled with great respect, we presented our wreaths.

We listened to reports about the heroic deeds of the martyrs in counterattacking the invaders and learned that the Soviet seven-man commando group and a small detachment led by the crippled Captain (Hsiamihailofuka), who invaded Chenpao Island, were, except for a cook and groom, completely annihilated by our combatants guarding the island during the first battle.

A responsible person of the Heilungkiang Foreign Affairs Office told the TA KUNG PAO correspondent: Recently, there seems to be some easing of the situation on the Sino-Soviet border. There has been no armed conflict. However, there have been complicated hidden struggles. The Soviet revisionists have never given up their hope of subjugating us. They have ceaselessly dispatched more spies and have engaged in psychological warfare, vainly attempting to achieve the aims of subversion and sabotage. Our border defense army men and people have maintained high vigilance against this.

Soviet Activities Reported

HK140728Y Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 13 Jul 78 p 1 HK

[Report from Ichun by WEN WEI PO reporter Wang Chia-chen on 12 July: "The Soviet Union Uses Four Tricks to Sabotage Peace in Border Area"]

[Text] Reporters from Hong Kong and Macao left Harbin on the morning of 12 July to visit Ichun (a municipality 150 kilometers from the Amur River) in the Lesser Khingan Range area. We were told that the border area between Heilungkiang and the Soviet Union is now quite peaceful. However, there have been fierce and complex struggles carried out secretly. In order to overthrow and sabotage our country, the Soviet Union has continued to send spies to collect information and has carried out psychological warfare and other activities. The Soviet Union has also put floating listening devices in the river to collect intelligence.

In order to subjugate our country, the Soviet revisionists have used all methods to create disorder along the border during the past. They have: 1) carried out expansion and attempted in all ways to go beyond the main routes in the Amur and Ussuri rivers in order to occupy our country's territory; 2) continued to carry out military provocation; 3) violated our country's right to place ship route markers, and frequently placed their route markers on our side in order to occupy our country's territory; and 4) sabotaged our people's normal production activities. During the salmon fishing season, the Soviet Union has sent gunboats to the Ussuri River to stop our fishermen from carrying out their work.

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Presently, 600 of 700 islands in the Amur and Ussuri rivers that belong to China are still occupied by the Soviet Union.

#### Land Reclamation Noted

HK150813Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 15 Jul 78 p 2 HK

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Large-Scale Mechanized Land Reclamation on the Sino-Soviet Border"]

[Excerpts] On his way to the Sino-Soviet border region, the TA KUNG PAO correspondent sent to Heilungkiang to do a report passed the great northern wilderness and visited two state farms.

One of them is the friendship farm. It occupies an area of 1.1 million mou and is preparing to adopt the most modern mechanized cultivation and reclamation methods. There are three groups of American technicians assisting the people there to use the complete sets of agricultural machinery which have been recently purchased from the United States. The other is the Yenwotao farm. It is only 80 kilometers from the border and there are 40,000 people doing reclamation work there. These 40,000 people probably belong to the construction corps. They will fight whenever they are mobilized and will reclaim border land during peace time, actively participating in both national defense and production.

China is now making active preparations to build 12 commodity grain bases, and Heilungkiang is one of the largest of the 12 bases.

According to reports, there are now 140 state farms in Heilungkiang. Most of them are situated in the three-river plain area. The so-called three-river plain refers to the delta area of the Amur River, the Ussuri River and the Sungari River. It has a total area of about 103,000 square kilometers. This is going to be an area for great development in mechanized farming.

Through investigations made over the past 4 years or so, it has been determined that there is a total of 120 million mou of barren land in Heilungkiang which can be reclaimed. This is almost equivalent to the total existing cultivated land in the province.

After thorough investigations, preliminary plans have been formulated. The plans call for enlarging the cultivated area in Heilungkiang by 20 million mou before 1980.

The area of Heilungkiang is five times that of Kwangtung and its population is only 20 million. If production there becomes highly developed and the number of inhabitants increases, it will be able to make more contributions to preventing and combating revisionism.

#### TA KUNG PAO ON UNDERGROUND DEPARTMENT STORE IN HARBIN

HK140807Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 12 Jul 78 p 1 HK

[Dispatch from Harbin dated 11 July: "Underground Harbin Department Store Opens"]

[Text] The construction of an underground department store and an underground grain shop in Harbin has been completed. They will be open for business in July. They are the first two stores in Harbin which have been built 20 meters below the ground.

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Accompanied by Harbin's responsible persons concerned, Hong Kong and Macao reporters visited the underground grain shop and the underground department store. Situated in the busy area in Harbin, the large department store has four stories, three of which are used for business and one of which is used as a warehouse. Each story is 51 meters long and 17 meters wide covering an area of 900 square meters. The total business area is 2,700 square meters. Each floor is covered with marble. The decor is beautiful. Ventilation and electrical transforming equipment have been installed below the ground. The four stories were prefabricated before being sunk below the ground, a technique requiring advanced technology. This method of constructing buildings has never been used in Hong Kong and it is rarely used in China.

The grain shop is located in the urban area and has a barn. The department store and the grain shop were built to serve the people of the city both in times of war and of peace. They are connected with various air raid shelters in the Harbin City area.

#### TA KUNG PAO REPORTS NEW OIL FIELDS NEAR TACHING

HK181029Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 18 Jul 78 p 1 HK

[Dispatch from Taching dated 17 July by TA KUNG PAO special reporter Yang Tsu-kun: "Several New Oil Fields Discovered Outside Taching, Prospecting Is Being Carried Out 3,000 Meters Beneath Taching"]

[Text] "Looking for Taching outside of Taching, looking for Taching beneath Taching." This is the combat cry of the Taching workers in response to the call to create more than 10 Taching oil fields. Prospecting for new oil fields outside Taching and beneath Taching is being intensely carried out.

This newspaper's reporter learned from informed sources that some new oil fields have already been discovered near Taching. Determining the distribution of oil fields and oil layers has been basically completed. Prospecting is also being carried out in areas farther away from Taching. Preliminary results indicate that there are natural gas and black oil sands. The work of prospecting for more Taching oilfields beneath Taching is also being vigorously carried out. Since Chairman Hua called for fulfilling the general task for the new period, Taching workers have formulated a plan for marching toward an even higher goal and for prospecting for oil 2,000 to 3,000 meter beneath Taching. Many prospecting teams are working. One of them has already drilled to a point 2,900 meters below the ground and is marching toward the depth of 3,000 meters.

Apart from prospecting for more oil fields, Taching has also set a goal of maintaining a 10-year stable yield based on the present high-yield level. Chang Ching-tsung, director of the Taching Oil Field Prospecting Research Institute, and Chi Ching-hsiang, deputy director, disclosed that preparations have already been made for geological prospecting and exploitation and for developing experimental technology in order to guarantee a 10-year high- and stable-yield. They are fully confident of fulfilling the task.

This newspaper's reporter visited the No 1 squadron of the No 1 oil extraction department of Taching on the morning of 17 July. This crack oil extraction army has been in existence for more than 10 years. Its current extraction rate of 31.2 percent has reached the world's highest level. The squadron plans to reach an extraction rate of 50 to 60 percent, which means that 50 to 60 percent of the underground crude will be extracted.

The general impression the reporter obtained from his visit to Taching is that the production situation is very good and the masses of staff and workers are struggling to speed up the pace of realizing the four modernizations. Wang Jui-fan, vice chairman of the Taching Revolutionary Committee, hosted a dinner on the evening of 17 July for the visiting delegation of Hong Kong and Macao reporters.

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